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UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The Dependent Pension Bill and Southern Statesmen.

Vest of Missouri Frees His Mind on Political Auctions.

Routine Work of the Week in the Two Houses.

MONDAY.—In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The bill passed—Yeas, 38; nays, 15.

The Senate took up the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Berry moved to amend the second section by adding the words, "and who are dependent on their daily labor for support."

Mr. Blair suggested to Mr. Berry to substitute for his amendment the words, "and who are without other adequate means of support."

Mr. Berry accepted Mr. Blair's suggestion, except that he objected to the word "adequate," leaving it simply "without other means of support."

Mr. Frye confessed that he did not like the bill. He did not regard it as liberal enough. He preferred a bill such as the Senate had passed four or five years ago, providing that all soldiers of the Union army who were then disabled, no matter how, no matter where, no matter when, should receive a pension. He did not believe in giving to any pensioner less than $12 a month, under any circumstances, and he believed that the pension for total disability should be very much more. He would vote for the pending bill, but it was not in response to his own feelings of justice to the soldier or to the dependent parent. A good deal of talk had been heard for the last four or five years as to Congress going too fast and too far with pension bills. He had no sympathy with any such talk, and was confident that the time was not far distant when every soldier who had served in the army would be pensioned. That would come from the presumption that age had incapacitated these soldiers from earning their living. Perhaps the time for it had not yet come, and he did not now advocate a service pension.

Mr. Blair proposed an amendment, in order to have it printed, providing for a service pension at the rate of $10 a month.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Matson of Indiana, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported adversely a resolution reciting the "one-hundred-day circular" issued by the commissioner of pensions, and directing the committee to inquire whether such a circular was issued, and, if so, whether any pension claims have been rejected through non-compliance with the requests contained therein. Mr. Matson stated that such a circular had been issued, and that its effect had been salutary. Many claims had been vigorously prosecuted and allowed, which otherwise would have remained unacted upon.

Under the call of States, the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky—For the better protection of the lives of fishermen engaged in the deep-sea fisheries.

By Mr. Milliken of Maine—Requesting information as to the exportation of sugar from the port of New York, and the classification of the same.

By Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey—Granting pensions to persons disabled in the life-saving service.

The floor was then accorded to the committee on the District of Columbia, and several bills affecting the district were passed.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia offered the following minute: "This being a day set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, this House deems it not inappropriate to place on record a testimonial of respect for the memory of that eminent citizen of the District, the late W. W. Corcoran, who, as a munificent patron of art, science, and many public and private charities, both in the national capital and country at large, has left a memory that deserves to be gratefully cherished, not only by residents of the District of Columbia, but by the people of the country."

The minute was unanimously ordered spread upon the journal, and the House adjourned.

Still Pensions.

TUESDAY.—Among bills introduced and referred, was one by Senator Sherman, authorizing the issue of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of bonds deposited therefor.

The Senate resumed consideration of the dependent pension bill, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Call's amendment, making the bill apply also to all who served in the war with Mexico, or (for [illegible] days) in any of the Indian wars. The amendment was agreed to.

A long debate ensued upon the probable or possible action of the President should the bill reach the executive. It was participated in by Messrs. Plumb, Faulkner, Blackburn, Blair, Teller, Beck, Manderson and Hoar. The bill finally went over without action, and the Senate proceeded to executive business, and later adjourned.

Bland Statement for Bland.

The House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. Barnes of Georgia gave notice that he would at the proper time offer a substitute for the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the Indians in the Indian Territory, with a view to opening up that portion of the territory lying west of the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude to white settlement.

After discussion the committee rose without taking action on the bill.

The House then went into committee of the whole on public building measures. The first bill called up was one appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mr. Bland of Missouri opposed the bill, and referred to a statement made by Mr. Milliken of Maine, that, under the the present administration, no Republican could secure a contract to erect a public building. In view of this statement, he was surprised that the gentleman asked for a public building now, and did not wait until the dim, uncertain future, when his party might come into power.

Mr. Milliken said that, if he had been as partisan as the gentleman from Missouri, he might have pursued that course.

Mr. Bland retorted that he was not partisan enough to accuse a department of doing what it had not done. For the last few days the gentleman from Maine had been running around like a cockroach on a kitchen floor, and now his excitement was explained by the appearance of this Bar Harbor bill.

The appropriation was finally reduced to $25,000, and the bill was agreed to.

The House took up and unanimously agreed to a bill for the erection of an appraisers' building in the city of New York. The bill provides that the site shall not cost over $850,000, and the building not over $650,000. Bills for public buildings in other cities were agreed to, and the committee rose, the House subsequently passing the bills.

Just before the House adjourned, Chairman Dibble of the committee on public buildings and grounds asked action on the resolution to permit the city of Boston to occupy and improve Castle island in Boston harbor. The resolution, of course, declares that the permission shall not be construed as in any way surrendering the government title, and that the government may resume possession for military or other purposes at any time. No one objected when this had been explained, and so the resolution was adopted.

Again Dependent Pensions.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the bill to amend the acts relating to Chinese immigration, and said he would, as soon as practicable, ask the Senate to take action on it.

Also, a resolution (as an amendment to one offered by Mr. Stewart and referred to that committee) requesting the President (in view of the difficulties and embarrassments which have attended the immigration of Chinese laborers under the limitation of the treaties with China) to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborers shall enter the United States. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the bill to establish a national art commission was taken from the calendar and passed.

The bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children was taken from the calendar, discussed and passed with certain amendments.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved an amendment to insert the words "from the infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering from the infirmities of age or from mental or physical disability.

In the debate which took place on the amendment Mr. Plumb delivered an eloquent eulogy on the army, referring particularly to the fact that, when the war closed, the army could have placed one of its leaders at the head of the government and could have dictated its own terms, but had asked nothing except to be permitted to disband and return to peaceful avocations. The bill, as it came from the committee, was perhaps a step in the right direction. It was not what it ought to be and he had sought to make it better. Less than the pending bill proposed would not be just, more was not asked for.

Mr. Vest said that he had not had the slightest idea (when he spoke to Mr. Wilson's amendment of producing the burst of patriotic fervid eloquence which the Senate had just listened to. They had heard a good deal about almshouses and veteran soldiers. In the State of Missouri there were no Federal soldiers in almshouses, and he was proud to say that there were no Confederate soldiers in almshouses either. The South today was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers, who had been shot and shelled and sabre-struck for their honest convictions, and they asked no pension, and would not take it (God be blessed)! They were not in almshouses, and none of them had ever been seen begging for bread. Whence, then, came the talk of Federal soldiers in almshouses? They were not there. As he had said before, he would give to every disabled or dependent soldier of the Federal army, and the widows and orphans of those who had lost their lives in the service, the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for the Confederate soldiers "if God had blessed our cause." Why the talk that Congress had not done enough for the Union soldier, when the country had paid out since 1865 $88[illegible],000,000 for pensions, a liberality unparalleled in the history of the world?

There was a limit to human endurance. He had voted for pension bills, coerced by his position, because he had been a Confederate, and because he was honestly anxious for the glory and honor of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to give evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in the unfortunate strife respected the fair and gallant soldiers of the Union, and were willing to give them even more than they demanded. But, he repeated, with strong emphasis, there is a limit, and I have reached it.

Partisan or non-partisan, my convictions require me to vote against this bill, and I say here now that I hope it will "die the death" in the other branch of the national Congress: and if not there, at the hands of the executive. If that be unparliamentary, make the most of it.

Messrs. Teller, Platt and Plumb replied to Mr. Vest, and without voting on the bill or pending amendment the Senate went into secret session and later adjourned.

Postal Crimes.

The House went into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase the bonds with the surplus revenue.

A long debate followed, during which the surplus, the tariff, the political situation and the condition of the country were elaborately discussed.

At the close of the debate Mr. McCreery of Kentucky offered the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Mills: "Provided that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled by the secretary of the treasury." The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed, together with Mr. McCreery's amendment, without division.

Mr. Dockery called up and the House passed a bill relating to postal crimes.

[It provides for the fine and imprisonment of any person who gives false evidence as to the character of any publication for the purpose of securing its admission to the mails as second-class matter; and for the punishment of persons forging or fraudulently changing money orders and postal notes.]

The House then listened to eulogies on the late S. C. Moffatt of Michigan, passed appropriate resolutions and then, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

Will Cost $500,000,000.

THURSDAY.—The credentials of Mr. Wilson of Iowa and Mr. Walthall of Mississippi for terms commencing March 4, 1889, were presented in the Senate and placed on file.

The House bill was passed to amend the act to restrict ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens, reserving legation property in the District of Columbia from the operation of the law. The resolution reported Wednesday by Mr. Sherman, requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with China providing that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States, was taken up, and after discussion adopted.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the correspondence in respect to frauds in the imports of sugar in the port of New York within the past two years, and to any maladministration in the New York Custom House in relation thereto. Adopted.

The dependent pension bill was then taken up, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, to add the words, "from the infirmities of age." Mr. Beck spoke in opposition to the amendment, asserting that it would cost the government $500,000,000, and then branched off on trusts and tariff, starting a running discussion in which Messrs. Blair, Sherman, Hawley, Platt, Aldrich and Plumb participated.

Without reaching a vote on the pending amendment, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Paris Exhibition.

The House took up and passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Belmont called up the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French republic for the United States to take part in the international exhibition to be made in Paris in 1889, and made a speech in favor of a prompt response accepting the invitation. Others favored or opposed the resolution, and it was finally agreed to with an amendment authorizing the commissioner of agriculture to prepare a statement for distribution at the exposition descriptive of American methods of raising and preparing pork for export, and appropriating $25,000 to carry out the provision.

Mr. Belmont then called up the joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conference to be held in Washington in 1889, for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and South American republics, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The committee then rose and both joint resolutions considered by it were passed.

A joint resolution was also passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to tender a war vessel for the conveyance of the mortal remains of General Jose Antonio Paez from New York to Venezuela. The House then adjourned.

Praying for Sinners to be Paid For.

FRIDAY.—In the House Mr. McKinley of Ohio secured unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a memorial signed by the glass blowers protesting against a reduction of the duty upon imported window glass, as proposed by the Mills tariff bill.

The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, and resumed consideration of the "omnibus" bill, which provides for the payment for [illegible] odd claims for supplies used for the army during the war, reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman act.

Mr. Lee of Virginia offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia.

Mr. Lee advocated the amendment as an act of justice, and thought that the time had come when the animosity of the war should have passed away. The institution was an old one and had alumni in every part of the Union, and throughout the whole war it had been within the Federal lines. No Confederate soldier had ever passed over its grounds, and a majority of its faculty had remained under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan inquired what side they prayed for, to which Mr Lee replied that they prayed for all sinners.

Messrs Brewer and Cutcheon of Michigan and Grosvenor of Ohio opposed the amendment, as establishing a bad precedent. If passed it might give rise to claims for millions of dollars as compensation for use of property by the federal army.

Mr. Spooner of Rhode Island supported the amendment. There was, to his mind, a vast distinction between this claim and the claims for payment for occupation of property within the confederate lines. The seminary was situated in that part of Virginia which was within the Union lines from the beginning to the end of the war. The territory within which it was situated had during the entire war a representative in this House.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was then agreed to be reported to the House.

Pending action, the House took a recess until 7.30, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

At the evening session 25 pension bills were passed, together with bills removing the political disabilities of Samuel Noble, H. H. Browne, Paul Faison and A. J. Lindsay. Adjourned.

Pacific Telegraph.

Saturday, in the House, consideration of the Pacific railroad telegraph bill was resumed.

Mr. White of New York opposed the bill, which appeared to him like an attempt to hang the victim first and try the question of his guilt or innocence afterward.

Mr. Symes of Colorado said that the purpose of the bill was merely to compel subsidized railroads to comply with the conditions and provisions of the grants creating them. The contracts between the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company were at the time they were made, and they still were, in direct violation of the express provisions of the statutes and the grants creating the Pacific railroad and telegraph companies, and were in violation of public policy and against public law.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri said that the very language of our contracts showed that the railroad companies knew that they had no right to enter into them. After further discussion Mr. White offered his substitute, which was rejected without division, and the bill was passed—yeas, 197; nays, 4—Bliss, Ketchum, Merriman and White of New York.

On motion of Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed relieving certain volunteer and regular soldiers in the late war and the war with Mexico from the charge of desertion.

MORE RAILROADS

Said to be "Tied Up" by Engineers—Rumor That the Union Pacific Men Have Been Ordered Out.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—It is reported by members of the brotherhood that all engineers on lines parallel to or doing business in the same territory as the Burlington will leave their posts of duty tomorrow. It is not known what hour has been selected for the strike to begin, but everything is said to be in readiness west of the Missouri river in Nebraska. This order takes in the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Northwestern, Rock Island and the St. Joseph & Grand Island.

The brotherhood held a meeting this morning at Council Bluffs. A number of cipher despatches were received from Chief Arthur and read. It is claimed that the Union Pacific engineers are ordered out for the reason that this road has been receiving Denver traffic from the Burlington here and carrying it through to its destination.

In order to leave the yards at Omaha and Council Bluffs in fairly good shape, the switchmen will not stop work until Tuesday. The rumor has created considerable excitement. The hotels are full of travelling men, who came in Saturday to remain over Sunday, and many of them expected to go out tonight, but they concluded to await developments.

Engineer Robinson of the Union Pacific, who took out the overland passenger train, said: "As we have been ordered to leave our engines tomorrow I may not be back before Saturday."

2 o'clock—A meeting of the grievance committee is now in session. The meetings are closely guarded, and the nature of the conference is difficult to learn.

More engineers are being examined. Many are called, but few are chosen. Many trains have been abandoned, but the company says that it is doing as much work as usual. The police are in charge of the depot and roundhouse of the "Q." A crowd of several hundred is in the vicinity, but no disturbance has taken place.

Arthur is as pleasant as usual, while Manager Stone is the reverse. The trouble is effecting the working people in and about the packing-houses. Never before in the history of the town of Lake, unless when the strike was paralyzing the many industries, were there are so many men out of work as at present.

Several estimates place the number at between 2500 and [illegible]000 men, while twice that large number nominally employed in the packing houses work, and are paid for but a short period of each day.

FOUR BOLD MEXICANS.

They Try to Carry Off a Fugitive and Three of Them Are Killed.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 4.—An Eagle Pass special to the News gives the following particulars of an outrage by Mexican soldiers yesterday:

About 11 o'clock in the morning, Captain Murros, commander of the soldiers stationed in Piedras Neegras, came to this side and asked permission of the customs inspector to let four of his men come over on horseback and look at some horses they wanted to buy. They received permission to cross, provided they returned within a short time. A lieutenant and three soldiers then came over in the ferry boat, and after talking for some time with Captain Murros, they started toward Frank Fox's brickyard, where a Mexican who had deserted a few days ago, was at work. The Mexican saw them coming and concealed himself under one of the kilns. He was discovered by the Mexican soldiers, who, at the command of the lieutenant, dragged him out, beating him over the head with the butts of their revolvers. The lieutenant uncoiled a lasso from his saddle, roped the fugitive and dragged him some distance, the soldiers belaboring him unmercifully with their six-shooters, and endeavoring to get him to cross back to Mexico with them.

About this time Deputy Sheriff Thad White came up and commanded them to quit or he would arrest them. They in reply drew their pistols on him, telling him to get out of their way or they would kill him too. Thad White, being unarmed, ran down to Sheriff Cooke for assistance, and the Mexicans, having the deserter covered with wounds from knives and pistols, started as fast as they could for the river. They were followed by Sheriffs White and Cooke and by Ed and Will Van Riper. A hot fight followed, in which White was shot through the hand, and the three Mexican soldiers were killed. The lieutenant alone reached the Mexican shore. Captain Munros and his lieutenant are condemned on both sides of the line for the outrage, and United States Consul Allen has sent a report of the affair to Washington.

TWO KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

A Bridge Gives Way, Pitching Caboose and Cars Into the River.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 2.—A serious accident occurred last night at Hondo bridge, 45 miles west of this city, on the Southern Pacific railroad. The bridge gave way while a local freight train was passing, precipitating the caboose and a couple of cars of live stock into the river 35 feet below. Captain Etheridge, the owner of the live stock, who was in the caboose, was instantly killed, as was also Robert Hardesty, a brakeman. Conductor George Davidson and Brakeman Lem Hall were fatally injured.

TWENTY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

A Pennsylvania Mining Village Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 2.—Fire tonight in this village destroyed a large number of dwellings and stores, leaving some 20 families homeless and causing a total loss of nearly $75,000. The fire was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp.

Visited by the Pest.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special to the World, from Laurel, Del., says: "This section of the country is in a state of intense excitement, owing to the appearance of smallpox in its most malignant form. Miss Annie Davis contracted the disease in Wilmington, Del., and started to the residence of her sister, Mrs. William H. Cordrey, at Laurel. This family, including Mr. Cordrey, his wife and six children, were soon victims of the contagion. Mr. Cordrey died Saturday, his wife Sunday, and the youngest son followed them to the graves on Monday. Two others have since died, leaving the rest in a precarious condition. It is reported that a son of the attending physician has fallen a victim.

Teething at Eighty-Nine.

MEENAH, Wis., Feb. 27.—Medical circles are much interested in the case of Abel Willard, aged 89, who, after being without a single tooth for several years, is now sprouting a full set of fine new upper teeth and enduring all the agonies of an infant teething. This is said to be the first case on record.

THE WEEK ABROAD.

Probably Fatal Nature of the Crown Prince's Illness.

Chamberlain Congratulated on the Conduct of the Fishery Treaty.

Notes of Interest Gathered from All Parts of Europe.

BERLIN, March 3.—The imperial family has ceased to hope for the recovery of the crown prince. The first results of the microscopic examination by Professor Waldmeyer, as communicated to the emperor, are unfavorable, disclosing traces of cancer in the pus, arising from necrosis of the cartilage of the larynx. The full official report of Professor Waldmeyer will be delayed until Dr. Recklinghausen makes an analysis. Dr. Ziemssen will probably also be requested to examine the pus, apart from the results of the examination.

Court despatches confirm the progress of symptoms tending toward a fatal issue. The occasional appearance of improvement is followed by a renewal of the gravest indications. Thus, on Thursday the crown prince seemed stronger and in brighter spirits, but during the following night there was an access of diarrhœa with slight fever.

The newspaper reports from San Remo conflict. While the National Zeitung says the patient is sleeping well, that his spirits and appetite are better, and that he holds himself erect, the Borsen Courier and Nord Deutsche Zeitung on the same day report that he had a bad night. The decrease in his strength has caused a saddening change in his aspect, and has transformed him from a robust into an aged and debilitated man who is obviously suffering. The conflict of reports does not weaken the fact, based upon absolute information, that in the highest official quarter every hope has been abandoned of his recovery.

Since his family have recognized that a fatal issue is most probable, the crown prince himself has expressed an urgent desire to return to Berlin as soon as possible. He has stated his intention to the emperor, who, coinciding with the crown prince, has relinquished his proposed journey to San Remo. The respites from suffering that the crown prince obtains encourage confidence that he will be enabled to return to Berlin. If he is fated to die suddenly at San Remo, he has everything ready. He has written his will and prepared a political testament for his successor.

The presence of Prince William at the villa has cheered his mother and the princess.

The French papers vie with each other in malicious inventions. During the journey from Carlsruhe Prince William obtained a number of French papers, and was excited with anger by the stories in them of his selfish intentions toward the Crown Prince and his callous disregard of his father's sufferings.

During the week Prince Bismarck had a long conference with Emperor William, it is supposed with reference to the proposal to grant Prince William power to sign in the event of the temporary incapacity of the Emperor. The Crown Prince differs with Prince Bismarck on the question of a regency of this character. It is reported that the Emperor accedes to the proposals, admitting the force of Prince Bismarck's plea that the simultaneous illness of himself and the crown prince might create complications in the management of public affairs.

The Emperor is careful to show himself every day, either driving out or appearing at the window of the palace. This helps to calm the general perturbation.

WAR APPEARS INEVITABLE.

The Czar Yielding to the Arguments of the Belligerent Party.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Czar's agents have renewed their efforts to raise a loan of 500,000,000 roubles at a nominal rate in Amsterdam, London and Paris. The loan, if secured, will accelerate war; but if refused, it will not prevent it. The relations of Russia with the allied powers are developing exactly as was forecasted in these despatches. The diplomatic proposals of Russia have resulted in nothing definite. What is definite, however, is the frantic eagerness of Russia to obtain a war loan and her ceaseless preparations for war.

The discontent among the commercial class in Russia and the fall in the value of paper roubles will weaken the Czar's control of affairs, and lead him to a complete submission to the war party, who offer him the alternative of facing the revolutionary party. The revolutionary organ, Svoboda, declares that war rapidly approaches, and predicts the conquest and ruin of Russia and the submission of the Slavs to Germany unless the policy of the Czar is replaced by a free national management of public affairs. However much he may be adverse to war, the internal discords of Russia will soon force the Czar to risk the future of the Romanoff dynasty by challenging the central powers.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

Chamberlain Congratulated by All but Editor Labouchere and the Home Rulers.

The British foreign office has made public the despatches received from Joseph Chamberlain during the progress of the negotiations at Washington for the fisheries treaty. In a communication to Lord Salisbury, dated Washington, Feb. 16, Mr. Chamberlain says the satisfactory result of the conference was due in a large degree to the spirit of conciliation manifested by both sides, and the strong sense of all the conferees of the importance of promoting good neighborhood and friendly intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

A credit of $23,500 for missions abroad was considered in the British House of Commons Thursday evening. Mr. Labouchere moved that the cost of the Chamberlain mission be reduced, saying that Minister West could just as well have carried on the fishery negotiations alone.

Sir James Fergusen, under foreign secretary, said the expense was moderate considering the importance of the mission. The fisheries question had recently threatened complications to arrange which the government thought a special effort was required. All parties had met with a sincere desire to effect a settlement, and they had succeeded. If there was any delay or difficulty in obtaining a ratification of the treaty, a modus vivendi would be arranged, under which the treaty would come at once into operation, and continue two years, during which he hoped the treaty would be ratified.

Mr. Gladstone said there could be no doubt that when the government selected Mr. Chamberlain they selected a man of very eminent abilities and competency to deal with the question. When Mr. Chamberlain accepted the mission he did what the country recognized as an act of public duty and spirit. Without the smallest disparagement of the abilities and experience of Minister West, he (Mr. Gladstone) considerd that it was in the power of the special envoy to represent Great Britain with greater efficacy and authority than could have been done by Minister West's unaided efforts.

W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, expressed, on behalf of Parliament and the whole country, the deepest acknowledgments to Mr. Chamberlain for bringing to a satisfactory and peaceful conclusion a dispute which might have been attended with serious difficulties.

The credit was approved by a vote of 314 to 68.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce and most of the Liberals supported the government. The minority consisted of Parnellites and several Radicals.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Items of More Than Passing Interest Set Down.

The French schooner Fleur de la Mer has foundered off the Island of Cayenne. Sixty passengers were drowned.

Two Bulgarian officers have been arrested for high treason. It is believed that Prince Ferdinand will be compelled to sanction their execution.

Lord March, Conservative member of Parliament for Chichester, Sussex, has resigned his seat. In the last election for that place he was unopposed.

Mr. Cox, member of Parliament, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for making a speech inciting tenants to conspiracy, has been released.

It is expected that an extra war grant will be demanded by the government at the next meeting of the delegations which will exceed 100,000,000 florins.

The London Daily News says that Mr. Blunt's friends have been informed that Mr. Blunt has been subjected to harsher treatment in prison since the recent trial.

Several avalanches have occurred in the province of Oviedo, Spain, destroying a railway bridge and a number of houses. Eleven persons were killed at Pajares.

Mr. Bradlaugh wished Parliament to inquire into the meeting in Trafalgar square on Nov. 13, and the conduct of the police in connection therewith, but it was refused.

A torpedo boat is being built at Cowes, in White's yard, which is [illegible]00 feet long, with a beam of 23 feet, triple companion engines and a twin screw. It is expected she will steam 26 knots.

A Dublin news dealer named Dingle has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling copies of United Ireland containing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

The Gaulois and Figaro assert that the presence of a British squadron in the Gulf of Genoa is owing to the action of Signor Crispi, the Italian premier and foreign minister, who wished to make a demonstration against France.

Advices from Massowah say that Chief Debeb and his followers, who hitherto have been powerful allies of the Italian forces, have deserted to the enemy, taking with them arms and equipments with which the Italians had supplied them.

Baron von Heidebrand, the German minister, visiting Havana, went out for a walk and was stopped in the public park in broad daylight by highwaymen and robbed of a gold watch and chain. The robbery took place in the Campo de Marte, in the centre of the city.

A large number of unemployed workingmen engaged in a riot at Rome on Friday. Bake shops were broken into and pillaged, and the police who attempted to arrest the rioters were driven away with stones. Finally the mob was dispersed by troops, and many of the rioters arrested.

The Moscow Gazette (government organ) says that Turkey will declare Prince Ferdinand a usurper in Bulgaria, and will interfere with a military force to establish a status therein in accordance with the Berlin treaty, either on receiving a mandate from all the powers or a carte blanche from Russia.

Wilfrid Blunt, the candidate of the Liberal party, was defeated in the parliamentary election at Deptford, Eng., Wednesday. The vote was, Mr. Darling, Conservative, 4[illegible]45; Mr. Blunt, 4070. The election Wednesday was made necessary by the retirement of William J. Evelyn, who was elected as a Conservative.

Lord Salisbury, in an interview with Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador, Friday, declared that he would oppose the deposition of Prince Ferdinand unless the powers agreed to his successor on the Bulgarian throne. He added that the nomination of the Prince of Mingrehlia would not receive the assent of England.

Snowstorms of exceptional severity are reported in northern Italy. The authorities at Turin ordered theatres, schools and markets to be closed in order to prevent accidents through the falling of masses of snow. Several roofs have already collapsed, including that of the railway freight depot. Several villages in the Alps have been destroyed by avalanches, and many lives have been lost.

Mr. Gladstone, in returning thanks to 250 clergymen of the Church of England for a memorial drawn up by them in favor of home rule, said he believed it would have the effect of greatly widening the growing conviction that neither honor nor advantage can possibly be gained by a continued refusal to accede to the moderate and constitutionally expressed demands of the Irish people.

The negotiations between the vatican and Russia have proved fruitless. Russia demanded impossible concessions, stipulating that Catholic bishops throughout Russia should be appointed by the Czar, that the Russian language should be exclusively used in Catholic churches in Russia, both in preaching and in catechising, and that the offspring of mixed marriages should be educated in the orthodox Russian church.

The Salvation Army in London, to relieve as far as possible the distress which prevails at the East End, have acquired large premises in Limehouse, where they will establish a cheap food depot. For one penny an adult receives refreshment and night's lodging, or soup and bread. For a halfpenny he receives either bread or soup. Children are given a basin of soup for a farthing and bread for an additional farthing.

The chief paper of Ekaterinburg publishes some interesting information about the number of persons exiled from Russia to Siberia for political and other offences. On Jan. 1 of the present year the total of these prisoners of both sexes in the provinces of Irkutsk, Yeneseisk and Yakutsk amounted to 110,000. Of this number 42,000 were in fixed places of residence, 20,000 were employed on different works, and 48,000 had escaped. In western Siberia it appears the number of prisoners who evaded their custodians was still greater, for a census taken in the towns and villages showed that the enormous proportion of 67 per cent. of the prisoners were missing. The paper throws no light on what became of these unfortunates.

In a letter to Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, Wilson Noble, a Conservative member of Parliament, said that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in a recent speech, had asserted that the Irish magistrates, besides being appointed and removed by the executive, received daily orders from Dublin Castle. Mr. Balfour's reply says that if Mr. Campbell-Bannerman means, as would appear, that the executive communicates with the magistrates regarding cases they are to try, his statement is a scandalous libel. No such communication, he says, is made directly or indirectly by the present government, and he adds that if Mr. Campbell-Bannermann acted differently when enforcing coercive measures as chief secretary for Ireland he deserved impeachment.

PROSECUTION ABANDONED.

Colonel Fellows Decides No Case Against Squire and Flynn.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Colonel Fellows, late this afternoon, decided that the government had no case against Squire and Flynn for conspiracy, and so the prosecution has been abandoned.

GAVE THE PLAN TO GRANT.

Death of the Man Who Mapped Out the Fall of Vicksburg.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—Samuel Morrison, the oldest citizen of Indianapolis, died yesterday, in his 91st year. He had been an invalid for some time. He was the first white child born in Dearborn county, his birth occurring March 1, 1798. His parents were Pennsylvanians; his father was a soldier of the revolution, and wounded in the battle of Brandywine. After the close of the revolutionary war his parents removed to Kentucky, and in 1779 they came to Pike county in this State. In 1848-49 he removed to where Aurora now stands on the Ohio river. Mr. Morrison drew the first map of Indiana that was ever published, which was in 1816, when there were but 13 counties in the new State. Mr. Morrison, who was thoroughly acquainted with the locality, drew a map of Vicksburg and vicinity, sending it to General Grant.

He always insisted that he originated the plan for the capture of Vicksburg. He said: "On my map I located all the points of prominence. I wrote on the margin: 'Grand Gulf and Bruinsburg are the places to capture. Hold them; destroy the bridges over Big Black river and Bayou Pierre. These streams will guard your flanks. Then march out and capture Jackson. This done, you can take Vicksburg at your leisure.' I sent this to General Grant, and afterward the canal project, on which he was working, was abandoned. My plan was adopted." Grant acknowledged the map in a letter, which Mr. Morrison prized very highly.

A Simple Sum in Addition.

[Chicago Mail.]

Binks was calling on the apple of his eye. He picked up a volume of "Lucile" and ran across an inscription on a fly-leaf.

"Ah! a present?" he remarked.

"Yes, from a dear friend, oh, ever so long ago—seven or eight years."

"So long as that?"

"Oh, yes. I was quite a little girl."

When three weeks had gone by without the regular e. o. d. appearances of Binks, and it began to look as though he really meant it, she looked up the book and found the explanation in the inscription. It read: "To Miss Clara, on her twentieth birthday."

That fly-leaf is torn out now.

Death of Colonel J. H. Kent.

CONCORD, N. H., March 4.—Colonel J. Horace Kent, warden of the State prison, died at 7 o'clock this morning of Bright's disease. He was born in Barnstead, Oct. 10, 1825.

NEW COMMONWEALTHS.

Proposed Plan for the Admission of Territories.

Important Concessions Gained in Mr. Bayard's New Chinese Treaty.

Denial That Any Change is Contemplated in the Berlin Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Representative Springer, in behalf of the majority of the committee on territories, has prepared a report which he will present to the House recommending the passage of what is known as the "Omnibus" bill, to enable the people of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico to form State governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equality with the other States.

The report, after explaining the provisions of the bill, among which, it says, is a clause allowing the people to decide by vote on propositions to change the names of their respective Territories, gives a statement of the population and resources of the proposed States. Dakota, it says, has an area of 96,596,480 acres, an estimated population in 1887 of 568,477, and a taxable property valuation of $157,084,365.

It is conceded, the report continues, that in point of population, agricultural and mineral resources, and in all other matters which constitute a State, Dakota is fully prepared for admission, and in fact no other Territory equally well-fitted for statehood has hitherto failed of admission into the Union. This failure is attributed to the fact that all organized efforts heretofore made in the Territory have had the division of the Territory in view. Regret is expressed that even now there are some well-disposed people in the Territory who still insist that Dakota should not be admitted into the Union as one State, and who prefer that there should be no admission until division is accomplished.

Attention is called to the fact that 26,847,115 acres, comprising more than one-fourth of the entire area of the Territory, is Indian reservation land, and excluded from the jurisdiction of the proposed State. The climate in the northern portion of the Territory and the character of the lands west of the Missouri river are also stated to be such as to preclude the possibility of a dense population in these regions. If, however, the Indian tribes should hereafter be extinguished and the population become so great as to make a single State government unwieldly, Congress, the report says, may provide for its division into two States. No imperative reason is seen why the Territory should be divided at the present time, in view of the fact that the population of the Territory is only about one-third of the average population of the States already in the Union; that large areas are very sparsely settled, and that a large part of the Territory is devoted to Indian occupation.

Montana, the report says, has an area of 92,016,648 acres, a population estimated to amount to 175,000 in November next, and a taxable property valuation in 1886 of $55,076,871. The Indian reservations in the Territory comprise 20,574,648 acres.

The area of Washington Territory is placed at 44,746,160 acres, of which 417,558 are Indian reservation lands; its population in November next is estimated at 160,000, and its taxable property in 1887 is given as about $56,000,000, not including railroad property. Reference is also made to its great mineral and timber resources.

The area of New Mexico is placed by the report at 77,568,640 acres, of which 9,586,225 is comprised within Indian reservations.

An official census in 1885 showed its population to be 134,141, and its taxable property in 1886 amounted to $56,000,000. The growth of the Territory, the report says, has been much retarded by the unsettled condition of land titles.

Measures are now being passed to remedy this state of affairs. The report then concludes:

The four Territories whose admission is provided for in this bill have a population, area and resources which entitle them to admission into the Union. It should be the policy of Congress to admit the Territories into the Union whenever these conditions are realized. The committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill reported.

NEW CHINESE TREATY.

Important Concessions Obtained from the Celestial Minister.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A new Chinese treaty will be submitted to the Senate this week. In the treaty the Chinese minister here, on behalf of his emperor, agrees to the total exclusion forever of all Chinese laborers, and also agrees that none of the Chinese who have been or are living in this country shall be admitted hereafter unless they can show they have at least $1000 of property in America needing their attention or care. The minister says that his government is just as anxious to keep its subjects at home as we are anxious to forbid them coming to America. The next thing to make the exclusion effectual is a treaty with England stipulating that no Chinese shall sail from Hong Kong for America, and that none of the race shall be allowed to land on British possessions of this continent.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Rumor Untrue that Edward Cooper Will Succeed Mr. Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Colonel Lamont said tonight that Edward Cooper is not a candidate, so far as he knows, for any office under the government, and that the report that he is about to succeed Minister Pendleton at Berlin is absolutely without foundation. It has not been news to any one in Washington, since the tragic death of Mrs. Pendleton in Central Park, that the minister has contemplated retirement from public life. But he has stayed in office thus far in obedience to the wishes of his friend, Secretary Bayard, and of the President. No steps have yet been taken toward a change at Berlin.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company After Their Alleged Rights.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—A suit was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company against the Southern Wire Company of this city. Judgment is asked against the Southern Wire Company in the aggregate sum of $271,501, and of that amount it is claimed that the Southern Wire Company is indebted to the Washburn-Moen Company for breaches of the contract or license agreement in respect of royalty for use of the Gledden patent to the extent of $71,501. Damages in the sum of $200,000 are claimed by the Washburn-Moen Company by reason of the conveyance of the plant, stock and business of the Southern Wire Company to the St. Louis Wire Mill Company, which it is alleged was a mere cover and a scheme to violate the license agreement and to evade the provisions of the contract.

TUMBLED WITH AN OMNIBUS.

Terrible Experience of a Party of Gay New Yorkers.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A party of 30 young men and women started in an omnibus last night for King's Bridge, where they intended to have a dance and supper at a hotel. When near King's Bridge the omnibus was upset and rolled down an embankment, 20 feet high. All of the party received bruises, but none of them were killed. Two of the young women, Minnie O'Neil and Annie May, were taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, suffering from contusions of the back.

„Excelsior!" Would Be Their Motto.

[Journal of Education.]

If some New England farmers would keep the barrel of cider up in the attic, their cellar stairs would last longer.

Encouraging to Your Maiden Aunt.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

"Your duties must be somewhat monotonous," said a lady to a mailing clerk. "They are, indeed." "The same round day after day and week after week. No excitement." "No excitement except when we have to rush things." "And when is that?" "Oh! when we find 'In haste' written on the outside of a letter." "Oh! yes, that creates excitement." "Tremendous." —[Boston Courier.] "Please forward" makes a country postmaster shut up his grocery store and travel 12 miles in the rain to deliver to a planter an envelope that contains a city merchant's bill for groceries bought in town.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Stain and Cromwell Convicted as the Murderers of Cashier Barron of the Dexter Bank.

BANGOR, Me., March 3.—The long trial of Stain and Cromwell, for the murder of Cashier Barron of the Dexter, Me., Savings Bank, on Feb. 22, 1878, came to an end today, when the jury, after an impassioned appeal by the counsel for the defence and a careful summing up by the government lawyers, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Application has been made for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence, but the motion has not yet been argued.

MR. BAYARD'S PERIL.

His Horse Steps Into a Broken Drain and Throws Him Heavily—The Secretary Escapes with Serious Bruises.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Bayard, next to the venerable historian, George Bancroft, is probably the most distinguished enthusiast on the subject of horse-back-riding in the city. Hardly a day passes that he does not ride out over the suburban roads that environ Washington, gaining much in health and strength from the exercise. While riding his favorite horse yesterday afternoon he met with an accident that narrowly escaped being decidedly serious. When riding out through the West End to the Rock Creek turnpike his horse stepped into a broken drain and fell heavily. The secretary was thrown over the horse's head upon the stone pavement, the animal rolling upon him and preventing him from rising. With a great effort the horse succeeded in regaining his feet, and Mr. Bayard, badly bruised but with no bones broken, picked himself up from the pavement. Finding that he was not seriously injured he examined his horse, expecting to find that he had broken his fore leg. The animal stood trembling with the shock of the fall, but had suffered no harm. Mounting again Mr. Bayard road slowly home.

Aside from numerous bruises and considerable stiffness, he has not experienced any ill effect from his fall. To a correspondent he said today: "It seemed for a moment as if that horse weighed five tons."

A. BRONSON ALCOTT DEAD.

The Genial Philosopher Passes Away at a Ripe Old Age.

Amos Bronson Alcott, the genial old philosopher whose name has been before the public for generations, died at the residence of his daughter, Miss Ellen Alcott, 10 Louisburg square, just before noon yesterday. He was conscious to the last, and his death-bed was surrounded by the immediate members of his family. The old gentleman has been gradually failing for several months, and his death was not unexpected. He passed away quietly, and it is believed painlessly. The cause of death was a shock of paralysis, received as far back as 1882, from the effects of which he never recovered.

This world-wide social philospher, theological teacher and dietetic reformer first saw the light at Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799, and was the eldest of eight children. Famous in after life, he began as a pedler among the planters' families in "Old Virginny," and slowly but surely rose to eminence as a scholar and writer. By constant reading and study he was enabled at the age of 29 to come to Boston, where he opened a school for children. His system of teaching was peculiar, and met with much opposition. He was finally compelled to close the school. He became, later on, most popular by his "Conversational Lectures." He was, moreover, an enthusiast in the matter of diet, believing this to be at the foundation of physical health and mental strength.

His earlier facilities for gaining information from books were necessarily limited, owing to the small list of works published. One of the first authors he became familiar with was Bunyan, whose "Pilgrim's Progress" he had familiarized himself with some time before his teens were reached.

At the age of 13 years he commenced keeping a diary, which practice was studiously continued as long as health permitted. His first lessons in writing were on his mother's kitchen floor, practising with a piece of chalk. He became, while yet a boy, a skilful penman, and soon appeared in the role of an instructor as a writing school master. He was, in the main, self-taught in the higher studies which he pursued, although while in boyhood he received the benefit of some private instruction.

In his earlier years Mr. Alcott worked on his father's farm and in the shop, and evinced a marked aptitude for mechanics. At the age of 14 he worked at clock making at Plymouth, and about this time went on an excursion into northern Connecticut and western Massachusetts, peddling small wares on his journey to meet travelling expenses. At the age of 15 he was confirmed as a member of the Episcopal church, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Brownell at Waterbury. Subsequently young Alcott used to read the church service on Sundays in connection with his cousin, the late Dr. Alcott. The cousins about this period founded a small library for their mental development. About that time, also,

He Travelled as a Book Agent,

selling Flavel's "Keeping the Heart," and during his peregrinations in this capacity lost no opportunity to avail himself of the use of any literary works coming under his observation. His first earnings in this capacity were spent in purchasing a prayer book for his mother, one for himself, a dictionary and paper for his journal. Oct. 13, 1818, he sailed from New Haven in the sloop Three Sisters, Captain Sperry, for Norfolk, Va., which place was reached Oct. 20. It was his intention to secure a situation as a public teacher, but, failing to secure the position, he entered the employ of a Mr. Tisdale, and in his interest peddled tinware about the town. During the holidays of that year he invested in a small stock of Virginia almanacs and sold them about town at a handsome profit. Soon after this he increased his stock by the addition of fancy goods and trinkets, starting on quite an extended tour in January, 1819, making a circuit covering a large territory and meeting with abundant success.

During these struggles he never failed to read whatever valuable matter could be secured, making his trip a gain of knowledge as well as in monetary affairs. The class of literature which claimed his attention at this time included works of the higher grade. For nearly two years he continued his itinerant course, his experience taking him over a vast expanse of territory and bringing him in contact with the best society element in the Southern States in which he travelled, while he surprised all by the display of culture not looked for in one of his years and in one who had not been blessed with the aid of wealth or luxurious surroundings.

Divorced at 70.

[Americus (Ga). Special in Globe-Democrat.]

George Harris, aged 70, was granted a divorce at the present session of the Superior Court from his wife, to whom he had been married 40 years, but with whom he has not lived for the past four years. On the same day that the divorce was granted Mr. Harris went to Macon and was there married to a lady of that city. There was never a breach of any kind between the divorced parties, they merely agreeing to separate at the time, which they did, and each going to live among their children.

We Don't Believe It Was Boston.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

There is a charitable institution in Boston—we will say Boston—and each day one lady has to take charge of a public department of it. One young lady had selected Wednesday as her day, and the first week she was to commence her round of duties another lady received from the president a little note:

DEAR MRS. ——: Can you take charge on Wednesday? It was arranged that Miss —— was to be here, but she forgot that it was the day she was to be married, and she can't come. Yours very sincerely,

—— ——.

DR. PIERCE'S Pellets, or Anti-billious Granules, cure sick headache, dyspepsia and constipation.

ENOCH ARDEN MODIFIED.

A Southern Girl's Soldier-Sweetheart,

Whom She Supposed to Have Died in Prison in the War,

Begs for Bread at Her Husband's Door in the Guise of a Tramp.

HAMPTON, Ga., March 5.—In 1861 there lived in Henry county, near Sandy Ridge post office, an old lady named Swann, and with her a granddaughter, Elaine Marston, aged 16. Adjoining was the plantation of Judge Miller, the wealthy father of young Harry, the sweetheart of Elaine. Harry was two years her senior, and when the order for all of Georgia's sons between the ages of 18 and 50 years to go to the front came, he began preparations. On parting with his sweetheart he promised to return and make her his bride. For a while letters came. Suddenly they ceased, and then came one, written by a friend, telling of the capture of young Harry. Months of anxiety followed, and then came the news of his death, brought by some "exchanges" from the prison in which he was confined. The grief of Elaine was terrible, but in a few years the image of Harry was but a dim shadow, and the girl had developed into a handsome, charming woman.

On Dec. 26, 1869, eight years after the departure of her boy lover, Elaine became the wife of one of Henry county's most respected citizens.

Last week a man in the guise of an old tramp passed through Hampton. He beheld the face of his once-promised bride, bright and happy with the love of a devoted husband, bright and interesting children and the many comforts of a beautiful country home. Returning, he took the cars for his home in the far West, not as a tramp, however, but stout and hearty, and with only a few silver hairs upon his temples. He told of the false report of the marriage of Elaine, which nearly drove him crazy; of his wonderful business success in California, and last of the report that was brought across the continent that Elaine did not marry till 1869 and was now a widow.

The latter part of the story he did not know to be false until he begged bread at her door. He says he will never visit Georgia again; that his people are dead, his heart's love withered, and nothing remains for him but to spend the remainder of his days as best he can.

W. W. CORCORAN'S WILL.

The Art Gallery and the Louise Home Remembered — Bequests to Three Orphan Asylums and Also to Servants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The will of the late W. W. Corcoran was filed and admitted to probate today. The only public bequests are $100,000 to the Corcoran Art Gallery, to which Mr. Corcoran had already given $1,500,000, $50,000 to the Louise Home to which Mr. Corcoran gave in life $500,000, $5000 each to the three orphan asylums of the district and $3000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor. He makes many bequests, ranging from $100 to $15,000, to relatives, personal friends and servants. The remainder of the estate is left in trust for his three grandchildren.

BLACK MEASLES' FATAL WORK.

Nez Perces Indians Dying by the Dozen with the Dreadful Disease.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., March 5.—Black measles is creating frightful havoc with the Nez Perces Indians on the western side of Colville reservation. Forty-two have died within a few days and 14 more are dying. Their medicine men insist upon dipping the sick men in the river—a treatment which causes death in every case. The whites in that section also have the disease, but it yields to their treatment.

LABOR MATTERS

Of Interest to Trades Unionists and Knights of Labor.

District Assembly 64 has issued a stirring appeal in aid of the Lehigh miners.

The New Bedford cotton spinners have ratified the new wages schedule, which is a slight advance.

Bartenders' Union, No. 1, of New York, held its annual ball in Harmonic rooms lately, at which a Boston delegation was present.

The wood carvers at the model city of Pullman, Ill., are still out on strike, and the company is unable to get any one to fill their places.

According to statistics, the average life of the English gentry is 50 years; of the shop-keeping class 27 years, and of the wage-workers 23 years.

The New York Varnishers' Union at its last meeting reported work plentiful, and many Boston men who are now on strike have gone on there.

The question of the Central Labor Union having a ball is still agitating the minds of some delegates who want a "Labor Night" as well as a "Labor Day."

The strike of shoe crimpers at Stetson & Co.'s factory in Whitman, owing to a reduction of five cents per case, has resulted in the closing of the factory.

At a national convention of the trade unions of France recently, it was decided to push a vigorous agitation for the eight hour system in all branches of labor.

The labor reformers of Alabama have called a State convention of all organizations of the industrial masses, to meet at Montgomery, March 22, and inaugurate the political campaign of 1888.

The postmen are confident that their eight-hour bill will be passed by both houses of Congress after the testimony and views of several well-informed officials are given to the House labor committee.

The visit of Samuel Gompers to Denver gave trade unionism a new impetus. The painters and decorators have organized and steps are being taken to organize the sheet-metal workers, roofers and tinners into a union.

The movement for the formation of a national district assembly of packing house employes has taken decided shape. Delegates from eight packing house assemblies of Chicago met and elected a committee to push the work.

The American Screw Company of Providence, R. I., favors the weekly payment system, and indorses the proposed law now before the Legislature. The company employs 2000 men and women, and the works are the most extensive of the kind in the world.

"Nothing succeeds so well as arbitration in strikes and lockouts," said Commissioner Donovan of the New York State board of arbitration and mediation lately. "Thus far our board has been able to settle every difficulty that it has been called upon to arbitrate."

The trades unions and K. of L. of Cincinnati, O., are combined together through a delegate body, known as "The Congress of Amalgamated Labor." Through this body they hope to bring the Exposition building to union terms. If it is not done a general boycott will ensue.

The trades unions of Great Britain and Ireland have arranged for holding an international trades union congress in London, Eng., in September of the present year. Delegates from all over the world are expected to attend, and a concerted movement for eight hours is to be the result.

Here is a whole Sunday sermon condensed on the "scab" and the employer who locks out his men: "The bread of the needy is their life; he that defraudeth him thereof is a man of blood! He that taketh away his neighbor's living slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the laborer of his hire is a blood-shedder!"—Eccls. xxxiv., 21, 22.

The Spanish Federation of Workingmen is growing to be very strong and covers Spain very thoroughly. It motto is, "No privileged classes and no privileged capital." The organic law of the federation rests upon the free grouping of individuals in sections by trades for the attainment of their common ends. It is a harmonious body in its entirety and varied autonomy, individual and collective.

Referring to the black-list in the Connecticut railroad cases the Railway Gazette says: "A truthful black-list is not wrong in itself, yet it is a device that should be employed with great caution, whether one is afraid of labor organizations or not; for a conscientious superintendent can easily give unintentional aid to some other superintendent, who is not conscientious or even careful, in misusing a man."

AROUND THE FARM.

THE GARDEN.

Garden Gossip—An Interesting and Instructive Programme—Propagating Plants—Cuttings.

Excessive acid fruits are unwholesome. They require the addition of a great deal of sugar to make them palatable, and so are not economical. The sugar does not neutralize the acid, it only smothers it and renders them still more unwholesome. Why plant sour berries for home use?

Although I set my grapevines farther apart than the books advise, I find that they grow into a thicket in favorable years. I generally prune close, but this year I have cut the arms of every other vine back to the trunk, leaving only two or three buds on new canes on either side to grow bearing wood for next season.

An acquaintance, who is noted for raising good crops of onions and hitting the best market, sometimes puts his sets in the ground in January. Of course his soil is sandy, and he has it partly prepared by fall ploughing. The point of which is, for early onions, plant sets and get them out as soon as the top soil is thawed and workable.

Cauliflowers do not thrive well on my soil, it is not moist enough, but I have had the best success with the Snowball or Erfurt planted the last of March from seed sown in a hotbed in February. The green worms, drought and the hot sun combine to destroy the latter crop.

If you want to form an impenetrable briar hedge, just plant a row of blackberries about four feet from the garden fence. My berry bushes are all planted where I can easily get around them on both sides with horse and plough.

The catalogues are as attractive as ever. After looking over a few of them and marking the novelties I would like to test I find I shall have to scale my list down one-half or enlarge my garden plot by one-half.

All seeds should be on hand this month and orders for small fruits should be in the hands of nurserymen.

Those who want to have potatoes a week or two in advance of their neighbors may start them in shallow boxes of earth a month before it is safe to have them come through the ground in the garden. Cut to two eyes and cover about two inches deep. When they are up an inch or two transplant in prepared soil and cover with two or three inches of earth.

Rotation of crops is as important in the garden as in the field.

There will never be a better time to set out berry plants than this spring. The man who intends to do it next fall will find some excuse for putting it off six months longer.

The sun will get at the foliage better if the rows of cane fruits are made to run north and south.—[The Farm Journal.

Garden Gossip.

Sometimes an old cattle yard, a piece of rich old pasture, or a piece of meadow which has had the benefit of overflows from the barn yard, can be utilized for the purpose of melon growing. A better selection could not well be made. I have once raised a little patch of musk melons in an out-of-the-way corner which had never been in cultivation before, and the crop was so enormous that the ground, at the time the melons were maturing, almost seemed to be covered and decidedly yellow with fruit. If a piece of land of this description is not available, select the warmest soil and sunniest exposure of your family garden for the purpose. Sand should predominate in the composition of soil for melons, especially for watermelons, and if your land is rather heavy and of a clayey nature, it will be advisable to put a quantity of sand—the more the better—right into each hill, to be mixed with the soil in order to make it loose, friable and warm.

A peck of fine, thoroughly rotted compost, or a still larger quantity of barn yard scrapings and a good handful of some good, complete commercial fertilizer may then be mixed into each hill, and those prepared for planting. Make the hills broad and flat, raised somewhat above the surface of the ground, and not less than six feet apart each way for muskmelons, and 10 feet apart each way for watermelons. Scatter plenty of seed upon the hill, cover with about one inch of fine soil and firm it by pressing the back of the hoe-blade down upon it.

It is often recommended to plant the seed on inverted pieces of sod, or in large flower pots, to place these on the greenhouse bench or in the hotbed, and to plant them outdoors when the season is sufficiently advanced. I have tried this plan repeatedly, but have never had more than indifferent success with it. Warm soil and good fertilizer, which push the plants right along from the start, are worth more than all the devices for forwarding the plants yet invented, even to that of making a large excavation for each hill, and filling it with fermenting horse manure, thus producing miniature hotbeds.

The critical period for the young plants is "bug time." Fortunately for the grower, melon vines are less subject to bug attacks than winter squash, or even cucumber vines. Yet vigilance is needed, although only for a short time, if the plants are growing right along as they should. To keep the yellow-striped squash bug at bay, a home made carbolate of lime (directions how to make it were given in a previous number of Farm and Garden) may be scattered around the plants, or corncobs soaked in kerosene, coal tar or turpentine may be placed among them, without touching the leaves, however. Sifting air-slacked shell lime over the plants affords protection from the pest, but the application is hardly ever without injurious effect, and seems to check the growth of the plant at once. If applied at all it should be done sparingly but persistently until danger is past.

The "twelve-spotted" squash bug, a bigger brother of the preceding, has a less dainty appetite, and makes its living by eating the leaves of squash, melon and other vines, and may be picked off by hand, from time to time, or poisoned by spraying the leaves with a weak solution of paris green, or by dusting them with slug shot.

The enemy most to be dreaded is the squash borer, which destroys the connection between the vine above ground and the root below, by boring into and tunneling through the stalk near the surface of the ground. It is not unlikely that the carbolate of lime, if applied freely to the soil, or the prepared corncobs, may repel the moth that lays the eggs. The application of tobacco dust around the plants may have the same effect. Strong tobacco tea, if poured in among the plants just at the proper time—that is, before the worm has found lodgment inside the stalk—is the only remedy known to me, except, perhaps, covering the vines with soil clear to the tip, in order to induce root formation at the joints.

The sudden dying of the vines, after they have made quite a growth and seem in perfect health and thrift, is not always due to the presence of the borer. The root rots off without any apparent cause. I attribute it to excessive application of raw manure, and feel safer with already rich soil, especially clover sod, and the free use of so-called "phosphates."

It is hardly necessary to say much about tillage, it being self-evident that the ground should be frequently cultivated and hoed, always drawing the soil toward the hill. Allow no weed growth until the vines cover the ground; thin to two or three of the best plants in each hill. There is very little to be gained by pinching off the ends of the main vines, and I do not practice it any more.

Do not be in a hurry about planting. The proper time is not until the ground has become warm and the plants may be expected to grow right along without danger from a "set-back" by a cold snap.

If desired, you may safely plant different varieties of melons and all other vines close together. The effect of their "mixing" is of no practical importance whatever, so long as you do not use the seed of the fruits thus grown together. Occasionally the quality of one variety may be modified by another variety, but such is an occurrence so rare that the fact itself is yet disputed by many careful and eminent horticulturists. I myself have yet to see the first undoubted manifestation of the effects of the pollen upon the fleshy parts which envelop the seed in either of the cucurbitaceous fruits. As a rule, the pollen influences the seed, but stops right there.

Buy good seed, and select good varieties. Among the muskmelons for home use I prefer the Emerald Gem, which is early, small, prolific and of the very best quality; next to it is the small but spicy and excellent Nutmeg and the larger but equally fine Casaba. The market grower must consult his market as to what variety it will be best for him to plant. The public demand varies with the locality.

Of watermelons there are so many good varieties that it would be next to impossible to name the best with the expectation to see it recognized as such by all growers. I have found the Early Albery an early and reliable kind, but its "seediness" will be considered a decided fault by all except seed growers. Vick's Early is yet a good and reliable early kind. Lack of size is its defect. This is also the case with the new Volga, which, however, is extremely prolific and of good quality.

Preparing Plants—Cuttings.

I am now busy propagating all manner of plants; I want to get this work done early so as to lighten the work as the spring advances.

I have three kinds of propagating beds—first, a bench in a warm house near the glass, and with some two inches deep of sharp sand on it. Here coleuses, alternantheras, iresines and most soft-wooded tropical plants of ready-rooting nature strike readily; second, a bench in a middling (night temperature 55° to 60°) warm house, and which gets bottom heat from the boxed-up pipes underneath, but is open on top—here I have carnations, Marguerites, libonias, stevia and the like, but almost anything will root well on this bench; third, a bench in a cool house (temperature 45 to 55°), and on which is a two to three-inch deep bed of sand, but there is no bottom heat. Here I have chrysanthemums, double-flowered sweet alyssum, double feverfew and other things of a "cool" nature.

In selecting cuttings, take stout, stocky, short-jointed young wood; weak, spindling wood makes poor cuttings and hard to root, and they are poor plants when rooted. Do not pluck cuttings from wilted plants; if the plants are wilted, give them a good soaking of water, and let them plump up before you secure any cuttings. And from the moment you pluck your cuttings till you insert them and water them, do not let them wilt in the least; indeed, more than that, never let them flag at all before they are well rooted, and even not then.

While cuttings of some plants need no making whatever, others do need it. Carnation "cuttings" should be plucked from the plants, and without any cutting whatever, unless it be to shorten the "grass" a little, and inserted in this way. Ageratums, lobelia, coleus, alternanthera, sweet alyssum and other ready-rooting plants—indeed, almost all plants that emit roots from the nodes between the joints—need no making whatever; merely cut them off and dibble them in. If the cut has been made at a joint just under the leaves it will be better to rub or pluck off these lower leaves, and thus remove the chance of their rotting in the cutting bed; but in gathering these cuttings I cut just above a joint, or in the middle, between the two joints, and in this way do away with the bother of removing the lower leaves. But in the case of pelargoniums of all sorts, fuchsias, Marguerites, stevias, libonias, lantanas, abutilons, and many others, we can only expect good success when we "make" the cuttings in the ordinary way, by cutting under a joint and removing the leaves from that joint. And it is a good plan when making cuttings to remove the prominent flower buds that may be on them, and which are common on geraniums, fuchsias, cytisus, lantanas, heliotrope and streptosolon.

Cuttings, when raised in large quantities, are "struck," dibbled into sand beds on the benches; but when in small quantities, they are raised in pots, pans or flats. For coleuses and other ready-rooting things the bench is the best system, but for cytisus, polygalas, soft-wooded heaths, and the like, I prefer pots, because I can move them about, keep them moist or dry, light or shaded, close or ventilated, as their individual conditions may require, and without subjecting the other sorts to treat-them-all-alike conditions.

My benches are made of narrow boards, with small apertures between them to admit of ready drainage of water from above and admission of heat from below. On the bench is a layer an inch deep of sifted coal ashes, then about two inches deep of sharp sand, the whole well watered and packed very firmly. Into this bed, in straight lines, and row after row, dibble cuttings, from one to three inches apart each way, according to the kind of plant and size of cutting. The cutting should be so firmly inserted that in pulling it out gently by the leaf the leaf will break away rather than the cutting pull out.

In using pots, pans or boxes for cuttings have them thoroughly drained; then fill up with sharp sand, and pack it very firmly before inserting the cuttings.

When the cuttings are put in give them a good watering, gently, from a fine-bore waterpot rose, and shade from sunshine; and till they are well rooted keep them well watered. Enough to just moisten the soil is not enough. I give the cutting beds good soakings, so that the water runs out through them, and I find that the cuttings keep up healthier and root better, and there is far less likelihood of moulding or rotting off than would be the case in beds kept merely moistened.

Almost all cuttings should be kept shaded till they are rooted. Scarlet pelargoniums and most succulent plants may be—indeed, after they are in for a few days, are—benefited by exposure to moderately full light. Then, again, in the case of fleshy plants, as begonias, that like a little shade all their lifetime, if we kept their cuttings as closely shaded and moist as we do roses or carnations to begin with, most of them would rot off. The shade is all right, but the close, moist atmosphere for them is wrong.

In the window garden we must use a warm, shady window for propagating plants in, and particularly observe that it is not opened before the cuttings are rooted. Use pots, pans or boxes as already referred to. And, from this time on till April, it is a good plan to secure cuttings from our several window plants that can be readily propagated in that way, and insert them in the soil in the pots around the parent plants. The cuttings will root well enough in the moist loam.

Propagating ivies, oleanders, carnations, and many other plants, by sticking the ends of the slips into bottles or saucers kept filled with water and set up in a sunny window, is a way often practiced, and successfully, too, by amateurs. But there is a little risk in removing the water-made roots to common earth.

Sticking cuttings in hotbeds before April is not advisable; indeed, the amount of damp or steam in hotbeds is unfavorable to cuttings.—[Country Gentleman.

THE HOTBED.

Hotbeds for Amateurs—Make Your Outfit Permanent—Give the Bed a Full Sunny Exposure.

The amateur's hotbed should be a source of profit, and might be much oftener than it is if a little more attention was paid to the principles involved in its successful management.

The object aimed at is to produce a steady, permanent artificial temperature, much higher than the season of the year admits of without these conditions. In sunny weather part of this can be obtained from the sun, but to carry the plants through the 17 hours when the sun is unavailable, and through storms and cloudy weather, it is necessary to have another source of heat, and this is found in fermenting horse manure.

The time during which bottom heat is needed varies from six to eight weeks, according to the time of commencing and the latitude. On the forty-first parallel, with a tight frame and a good sash, a properly made hotbed can be started March 1 for lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower and beets, and two weeks later for tomatoes, peppers and egg plants, but very good progress, with watchfulness, can be made by starting a week later than the dates mentioned. Whatever the time of commencing, it should be remembered that a constant, thrifty growth from the start is better than a halting, frozen and thawed existence of two weeks' longer duration.

In order to make the fermentation of the manure slower and more permanent it is necessary to give a partial fermentation by putting it in conical heaps, and when it is nicely warm make the heaps over, throwing the outside in the middle. When the heaps are warm the second time, then take the manure to the site of the hotbed and lay it up evenly—whipping it down firmly with the back of the fork—to the depth of two feet or more. The pile should be a foot larger on each side than the sash. The box should be just as large as the sash outside, with a slat screwed on each side and the back end, to hold the sash in place. These should come above the frame just the thickness of the sash. By having the cleats outside they do not interfere with the plants, and the sash rests securely and tightly on the frame. The frame should be seven inches higher on the back side than on the front for a six-foot sash, and on the narrow or south side should be 12 inches wide. The frame should be made air tight, of good material, and if thoroughly saturated with crude petroleum and housed, or set up from the ground when not in use, will last 10 years or more. After the manure is laid up the frame and sash should at once be put on, not forgetting to put in about five inches of good garden soil.

The points where most amateur hotbeds are a failure are in having an old shackling frame, admitting outside air at all times of night and day; a leaky and patched sash, with sometimes an entire light missing; no proper means for covering at night, and trying to grow hothouse and cold house vegetables together until planting-out time. Instead of throwing together a loose box, as if the present year were the last one, it pays to make a permanent hotbed outfit, just as we make a permanent cornerib or pigpen. This outfit consists of two frames, one sash, one piece of fibre, or painted cloth size of sash, and two covers. The sash that I use are 72x40 inches, and the last I bought cost in Cleveland $1.76 glazed and primed. For cloth I use two yards of 40-inch heavy muslin, hemmed on the edges, and set with curtain rings four or five inches apart, to hook over bits of wire driven into the cleats on the outside edges of the frame. This cloth is painted two coats with two pounds of thin white lead paint. For covers, straw mats or mats made of two thicknesses of floor matting, with a piece of rag carpet tacked between, or boards. A cover made of narrow matched flooring, cleated together, is easy to handle, and when put away for the year does not rot or harbor mice or insects. The total outfit would cost about as follows: Sash, $2; lumber for frame, $1; for covers, $1.25; cloth and paint, 50 cents; petroleum and nails, 25 cents; construction, 50 cents; total, $5.50; or 50 cents a year for 11 years. And this 50 cents a year is easily saved in the greater effectiveness of the perfect outfit, as compared with the rattletrap or makeshifts dignified by the name of hotbeds in use by many amateur gardeners. The use for two frames and a cloth substitute for glass is found in the fact that some vegetables are tropical in their nature, while others require a cooler temperature. The manner of using them I will describe:

About March 1, one frame is started, and if no previous preparation has been made, it may be necessary to grub some frozen ground in the garden and thaw it in the cellar. This should be done when the manure is first piled up, so it will be ready on time when the hotbed is ready, which will be in about four days after the glass is put on. Sow across the bed two rows of early cabbage and one row of cauliflower. My favorite varieties are early Jersey, Wakefield and Henderson's early summer for cabbage, and early snowball for cauliflower. Then sow half a dozen rows of early beets, and the rest of the bed to lettuce, two-thirds curled silecian and some variety of cabbage lettuce. The rows should be two inches apart. Two weeks after the first bed is sown another by the side of it should be ready, and it should be covered with the sash, and the cloth be put over the lettuce and cabbage bed. In the new bed should be sowed tomatoes, two varieties; peppers, three varieties; and egg plant, two varieties—purple and white. For tomatoes I should sow acme and Livingston's golden queen. The latter is the finest tomato grown, and should be tried by every one, especially by those who have a prejudice against yellow tomatoes. There will also be room in the frame for half a dozen rows of flower seeds, such as aster, balsalm, zinnia, phlox, etc. The vegetable plants should be thinned to two inches apart before they reach that height, and the flowers to one inch. This frame should be kept hotter than the other, and both should be covered every night with the board shutters.

About April 1 the lettuce bed should be uncovered in the day time, and by the 15th should be left open at night also, and toward May 1 the plants can be transplanted to the open air. The vegetable plants from the other bed can now be transplanted to this bed, and at a distance of about four inches apart. This will give about 180 plants, or say 30 egg plants, 50 peppers and 100 tomatoes. If this is more than is needed, then less can be transplanted and a foot square left in each end of the bed to plant two hills of early cluster cucumbers, which can be allowed to grow after the frame is removed, and will give cucumbers a month sooner than those planted in open ground. The frame from which the tomatoes were removed may be filled with pieces of sod four inches square in which to plant cucumbers, melons, lima beans, squashes and sweet corn, to be removed to the garden about the close of May. At the time of planting out the tomatoes a hill of watermelons may be planted in the bed after this. Such a hotbed, managed as directed, will advance the garden a full month, and give an abundance of vegetables in the harvest season. In the following autumn or next spring the earth and manure of the hotbeds, mixed together, make a nice compost to use in the flower borders. A hotbed should be given a full sunny exposure, with ample protection on the north.—[L. B. Pierce, in American Rural Home.

THE COW.

The Cow for the Creamery.

I am asked what, in my opinion, is the best cow for the creamery. In order to treat this subject intelligently, let us first understand what is here meant by the term creamery. It is a factory where butter is the chief product, made from milk furnished by dairymen living in the immediate vicinity, and the creamery may be run by one individual, as owner, who buys the milk, or by co-operation of the dairymen who furnish the milk.

When the creamery is owned by one person the dairyman will furnish milk according to the rules prescribed, looking principally to the quantity of the supply within these rules. Such a condition of affairs will not tend to produce the cow that is the most economic butter maker. We will therefore only consider the cow best adapted to the use of the dairyman who has a direct interest in the profits of the creamery, and that is the co-operative plan. Taking for instance a young farmer, with capital enough to buy his farm and herd, but obliged to live on the profits of his dairy, at what ages and of what blood should he make his purchases with a view to income and gradual improvement in the herd? There should be no cast iron rules adopted, but he should select the best he can find at any price within reason. With one man to help him he could handle a herd of 15 cows and these should be selected with all the discretion he can muster by attending sales and by extended trips through the country, buying a few calves when the sire and dam are of superior excellence. The safest plan is to buy heifers spring with calves of good pedigree so far as sire and dam are concerned; but of all things one should see that their hind feet stand well apart, and that the teats are large and also stand well apart. It will probably not be confessed by breeders of blooded cattle that among five to six heifers there will not be over one really first-quality cow, but such is generally the case, and with native stock no better results can be expected.

Out of six heifers, judiciously selected, three of them, as a rule, should be profitable milkers, the other three being turned to beef as soon as they slacken seriously in the yield of milk. The loss of the herd, usually computed at 10 per cent. per annum, should be replaced by such advantageous purchases as opportunity presents, and by raising a few heifer calves from the best cows in the herd. To do this I would advise keeping a Jersey or Guernsey bull, and, contrary to ordinary advice, I would prefer a three-quarter to a full-blooded animal, if he was out of a good cow, and by a bull that was out of a good cow. These heifers could be stinted back to him for two generations, if he breeds well. The object in using a high grade instead of a thoroughbred is to preserve a coarseness in the heifers. The thoroughbred Jersey cow is a larger butter producer than the grade when she is treated in accordance with the requirements of her highly nervous organization. This the practiced breeder can do, but the average farmer who makes his living from his cows and is solely dependent upon their butter yield, cannot afford the special care that the thoroughbreds demand. He must look to the constitution of the cow for protection against his carelessness and want of skill. As he progresses in practice he will add more and purer blood to the herd as he finds it proving profitable.

One thing the plain dairyman must bear in mind—that it requires years of practice to become a profitable breeder of thoroughbreds, as well as a profit-making dairyman, if either end is ever attained. The science of making money with thoroughbreds is intimately connected with the art of advertising, and the man who is obliged to make his bread and butter from his cows had better not venture too far in that direction. The road is strewn with wrecks, while the plain dairy business is lifting mortgages from farms in every part of the country.

The agricultural press is full of plausible arguments proving the "general-purpose" cow to be a myth. This may be true, but it is well not to be too easily frightened. Fine butter and much money are made often by purchasing fresh cows of any blood, and a touch of shorthorn does them good, stabling them, feeding them a heavy, rich, milk-producing ration, not breeding them to the bull, and as they dry up in milk, enriching the ration with fat-forming ingredients and turning them off to the butcher. This is not orthodox or poetic dairying; but there is money in it. I would say that the best cow for the beginner who supplies a creamery with milk is a strong, robust animal, with a fair showing of Jersey or Guernsey blood in her veins, and a capacity of 300 pounds of butter a year. I should prefer her not having more than one-half fancy blood, and if she could make the 300 pounds of butter a year, the more scrub in her the better.—[L. S. Hardin, in Rural New Yorker.

THE GOOSE.

Care and Management of Geese.

The goose being a vegetable feeder, requires little or no grain as long as grass can be obtained.

In starting a flock I always select three geese that have been raised together, as strange ones are apt to fight and not do well. I take care, also, that they do not have crooked backs and lopped wings. The gander should be chosen from a different flock. They should be fastened up in a house or pen together for a few days, and when turned out they must be watched, as they may wander off and not return to their home. About the first of February prepare some large boxes with roofs that will turn rain and set them in some out-of-the-way place, facing the sun. The geese will, in this latitude, begin to lay about the last of the month. Watch the nests, and gather the eggs as soon as possible after being laid, that they may not become chilled. Have a place for them in the house where they will not be subjected to a lower temperature than 60°. Turn them over every day. When the goose begins to feather her nest she will want to sit in a few days. Let her alone until all the flock want to sit, and then put all the eggs under them at the same time. Never put more than 13 under one goose. Any additional eggs may be set under common hens. It is well to set the hens a day in advance of the geese, so that the goslings hatched by them may be all ready to put with the mother goose when she comes from the nest. In about 10 days the fertile eggs can be told from the others by a dark spot that shows in them when held up to the light. The rest should be removed from the nest. In from 27 to 30 days they begin to hatch. As soon as the goslings are dry and strong remove them from the nest and take them to the house. This is advisable since the sound of the little ones often makes the other geese leave their own nests and stand by the one that is hatching. When all the eggs have hatched that will do so, let the mother have the whole flock, and let her care for them. They must not be left out in the rain, as a hard shower will drown them. It is best to keep them from ponds or streams for two or three weeks, giving them needful water in shallow vessels. They must have shade as well as water. Until a few weeks old they may be fed like ducks, on bread crumbs and milk, cornmeal and bran, and boiled potatoes, not omitting to supply young and tender grass. Geese may be picked every seven weeks. The goslings may be picked as soon as they are full feathered, as the feathers are ripe then and it does not hurt them. Goslings may be marketed in midsummer or kept until the holidays. The best time to sell depends on whether the owner has an abundance of rough pasture or not, and on his location and market. With plenty of pasture young birds will be fat whenever they may be slaughtered, but it is well to feed them generously for the last few weeks on boiled cornmeal, milk, potatoes and meat scraps. If fattened in yards they must have grass, apples, cabbage or turnip tops, or boiled potatoes along with grain to keep up their health and appetite. In winter geese should not be kept on an exclusive diet of grain, but have also some vegetable food. The goose lives and thrives for many years, and the breeding stock may be kept as long as they do well.—[Farm Journal.

THE ASPARAGUS.

A Twenty-Year-Old Asparagus Bed.

The oldest bed of asparagus that J. M. Smith now has in bearing, as he states in the Farmers' Review, is about 20 years old, and he has never in his life, either at home or abroad, seen finer asparagus than he cuts year after year from this bed. The soil is a sandy loam. It was manured very heavily, and then ploughed, turning the manure under. It was ploughed from eight to 10 inches deep. The furrows were made three feet apart and about six inches deep, and in no case more than seven inches in depth. They were made with a common shovel plough. The plants, either 1 or 2 years old from the seed, were placed in the bottom of these furrows about 15 to 18 inches apart, taking care to spread the roots about in their natural positions. This is very easy to do. After the plants were so placed the earth was drawn back into the furrows and pressed down with the feet, and the bed was made. Since that time it has been kept free of weeds and grass, and every spring the tops have been cut off and burned, a good coat of manure put on the ground, and dug under, using the common six-tined manure fork for the purpose, and being careful not to dig so deep as to disturb the roots of the plants. The result has been that since it came to its best, which was about three years after setting, it has never once failed to yield a magnificent crop, both in quantity and quality. In cutting care should be taken to cut it clean as long as it is cut at all. The reason for leaving the tops on the beds without cutting until the spring is the following: When the snow falls the tops catch and hold it. It remains there until it melts, and it is the best mulch for the beds that can be given. It always leaves the ground in the best of order for early working, and the plants can be started some days earlier in this way than by any other open-ground method that he has ever tried.

THE BEAN.

Table and Stock Beans.

Seventy varieties of table and stock beans have been tested for three years in succession on the grounds of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, at Fort Collins. In a bulletin recently issued by Professor Blount, among other matters of interest is a report of the results of these tests. From the report in question it seems that most of the 70 varieties tested retained their vitality and their reproductive qualities to a remarkable degree, the average per cent. being 74.

The Green Hageolet and the new White Valentine ripened earliest, the Limas and the Black Pole Wax latest. The Green Nonpareil, Long Pod Negro and Galena showed the greatest vitality, being 100, 99 and 98 per cent., the Limas, White Soja and Golden Wax the least vitality. The Galena and Dutch Case Knife were the most prolific, making 5 pounds 14 ounces from 99 seeds of the former, and from 77 of the latter 5 pounds and 4 ounces. In the treatment and cultivation of these beans, the running varieties were not "stuck," nor had the soil on which they were raised ever been manured. Had the soil been moist when planted they would have germinated readily, thereby making a greater per cent. in both vitality and productiveness.

For snap varieties, the Wax and Southern Prolific are among the best. For shell beans, the Limas are very fine, but quite difficult to raise. In the culture of the running varieties, Professor Blount finds by selecting the pods for seed that grow lowest on the vine and ripen earliest the vines can be materially shortened and still not lose their productive qualities, and also that, by selecting the last that ripen and highest on the plant the vines will not only grow longer but the beans are a much longer time in ripening.

THE MANURE.

Value and Effectiveness of Night Soil.

Joseph Harris, who is good authority, states that one ton of fæces contains more than twice as much nitrogen, and more than three times as much phosphoric acid, as a ton of fresh mixed manure from animals. He thinks the nitrogen is in a more available condition, and on the whole he would place one ton of fæces as equal to two and a half tons of common animal manure, but about equal in value to the same quantity of carefully preserved manure from liberally fed sheep and swine, and fattening cattle, which would be, of course, greatly superior to common yard manure. Mr. Harris very properly denounces the common practice of shamefully neglecting closet vaults and rendering them offensive, when if dry absorbents were thrown in by every person every time the contents would be as easily shovelled out as to shovel sand; there would be no odor, no attending sickness, and a valuable fertilizer would be secured. The copious amount of absorbent used by our correspondent would still make the result about equal to barn manure, the pulverized earth itself aiding the growth of the meadow, if finely and evenly spread. The quantity to be applied to the acre will depend on the supply and the requirements of the land for a fertilizer, but 10 or 15 tons, well spread, would do a great deal of good, and the earlier in the spring the better. Autumn would be still better.

THE POTATO.

Potatoes in Quick Time.

It has been my father's practice during many years to start his early potatoes March 1, causing the crop to mature two to three weeks in advance of those planted in the cold soil. Take a shallow box that will slide under the kitchen stove, or stand in warm air wherever convenient, leaving room enough for a cover in case of excessive heat. Cover the bottom with an inch of fine, moist earth; lay on it cut pieces of potatoes (eyes upward) so as to cover the layer of earth. Cover the potatoes thus arranged with another layer of soil, and thus fill the box with alternate layers of earth and potatoes. Cover the last or upper layer and level the surface. If the surface gets too dry, moisten a little. When ready to plant carry the box to the garden, and, by taking heed, the contents may be turned out entire and easily separated by beginning on one side. When planting do not cover the green leaves. By comparing your first new potatoes, thus hastened, with those of your neighbor, the advantage can be estimated.

THE CORN.

The Best Kinds of Sweet Corn for Succession.

Select for the first early either Cory or Northern Pedigree. Then Shaker's Early, Perry's Hybrid or Stabler's early. Then Moore's Concord, Triumph or Hickox. Then Stowell's Evergreen, Mammoth or Egyptian. If the above kinds be planted in this climate, May 10, they will give boiling ears from July 20 to Sept. 10. To extend the season a month later, plant the Triumph, Mammoth or Stowell's up to the middle of June or later. As every one knows, the Black Mexican is one of the richest and sweetest varieties of late sweet corn, though not esteemed for market because the kernels often show a dark color when a trifle over-ripe. There are many new varieties offered in the catalogues of 1888.

IN GENERAL.

What Farmers Should Know.

Farmers are every year learning the importance of sowing grass and clover seeds very early. It is best to sow when the ground is frozen and when still further frosts may be expected. The surface is then damp, and the fine seeds are covered sufficiently to ensure their rooting after they germinate. It is better even to tramp over the fields through the mud than to wait for the surface to become dry. Generally, however, there are light frosts at night at this season, and the sowing can best be done on still mornings before the mud has thawed. The reason why grass seed sowing must be earlier now than formerly, is because vegetable matter in the soil decreases with continual cultivation, and this prevents it from holding moisture as long as it used to do. If grass seed does not get rooted early it is quite apt to dry out and perish when dry weather comes.

It is not reasonable that anywhere in New York State cottonseed meal can really be more profitably used for manure than for feed. It may be at the South, not far from the original sources, and where there is little cost of transportation to pay on it—or it may be, even at the North, wherever animal products have little or no selling value, if there be any such place. Moreover, damaged meal, unfit for fodder but as good as before it was damaged for manure, can sometimes be had at low price. It may be applied at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre, and left near the surface—and better some little time before the crop is put in, so that some rotting may set in and a part of the plant food in it be converted into soluble forms by the time that the crop requires it—late in the fall rather than just at the time of seeding in the spring.

Nicely-cured fodder from artichoke tops is wholesome food, and has nearly the nutritive value of common hay. When this fodder is cut short it will answer a good purpose to mix other food with, in the same manner as grain is mixed with hay. For instance, good wheat bran mixed with this artichoke fodder would make a good ration for work horses, and also be good for growing colts, as it would be much more muscle-forming than cornmeal and hay.

Buy fruit trees in clubs.

Straighten up the young tree that leans.

Head down the peach trees now, say six to nine inches all over.

Destroy the caterpillars' nests, and do it now. Find them glued to the twigs and branches of the trees.

If you make a mistake in distance you will be sure to have your orchard trees too close together. Give one-fourth more room than any of your neighbors do.

It does not pay to keep orchards of apple trees after they once begin to pass their prime. Those make the most money who have young orchards continually coming on.

Spread fresh cow dung on a bit of old carpet or a phosphate sack ripped open and folded into a strip of the right width, and tie around the young apple trees that the rabbits have peeled.

What if sugar making from sorghum is a success? That's no reason every farmer should go in debt to build a sugar factory, or that the delicious sweets of the maple should be neglected.

If you and your neighbor cannot agree upon a disputed point, you can at least agree to submit the case to three disinterested neighbors and abide by their decision. That will save a lawsuit.

Dealers in farm products make the crop and market reports their daily study. If the farmer who produces them would hold up his end of the pole he must do the same.

For summer sausage make into small cakes, fry the cakes, pack tightly in pots and pour melted lard over them; when using fry slightly.

THAT SOUL.

[D. E. IN NEW YORK NEWS.]

I was janitor in the Medical College at C——, 20 years ago, and had held that position but one year when the following incident occurred:

It was midnight when I entered the museum. The ghostly array of dead men's bones shone white in the light of a full moon, when I saw a short man, whose countenance was of a deathly palor. He was leaning on the window sill, his long, white beard and hair falling profusely on his breast and shoulders. He held in his hand a small bottle of Italian glass, such as chemists use.

I recognized him as the mad philosopher, Herr Van Allen, who had written many scholarly works, and was once a professor in this very college. He had gone mad—murdered his wife while in this condition, and been long an inmate of the asylum in the city.

"I am," he exclaimed, "a greater discoverer than Columbus. He found a new world, to be sure, but I have navigated unknown seas of philosophy. Sit down. Sit down, and let me tell you how a soul was caught."

I sat beside him on a case.

"If you had known my wife," said he, "you had known a fiend. They said I had gone mad! She denied it. I could have spared her for that. But, you see, I saw her soul! The spirit of Omniscience dropped its mantle on me, and I saw within that soul murder. It was wrapped up in her soul and brain, pervading all the intricacies of her nerves; yet I loved Ellen.

"Nor did I hesitate to sacrifice my own soul to save hers.

"We sat alone. I had a knife in my sleeve," said he. "Why, it was such a knife as this," the madman produced one. He raised it slowly, and continued: "As the surgeon strikes for the hidden cancer I struck for her heart. She fell! Was dead! Invisible to all eyes but mine, out of the gash the knife had made, swimming on the crimson tide, I saw emerge a little crystal-like ball, all covered with hieroglyphics and intricate shapes and forms unknown to geometricians. About it played a flame so dazzling that the woman's body shone like a cathedral window, and when I raised my hand to shield my eyes it grew transparent and I saw through it!

"It was but the work of a second to grasp it with my hand—to place it in this, now broken bottle.

"I kept that soul for thirty thousand years; in fact, until day before yesterday. Now mark. Day before yesterday a man came to me; he was a scorner and an Atheist.

"He swore there was no God. He believed in chance. I rushed into the house. The bottle dropped — was broken — the soul escaped.

"The earth was rent under my feet. Again fiends swarmed around me, and the soul, tossed hither and thither among them, burst into a conflagration like the burning of a city! "So you see," concluded the maniac, "all my trouble was in vain. I slew my wife to save her soul, and lost it because I bandied idle words with an unbeliever, hoping to convert him with Bible phrases.

"Some men, they say, have no souls. Perhaps you are one of them. Have you any objection, sir," he said, feeling the point of his knife-blade with the end of his thumb as if to test its keenness—"have you any objections to my opening an aperture between your ribs in order to see? I will bottle your soul with pleasure, sir, if you see fit."

By a dextrous movement I attempted to snatch the knife from his hand, but he darted away so nimbly the attempt failed.

"Sir," he said, skipping to one side of a packing case, while I made sure to keep on the opposite side, "only one little stab! I assure you it is painless. Only one."

As I rushed toward him, with an uplifted chair, he bounded over my head, came down on his feet, and vanished through the open doorway, reaching the street by the common stairway.

That night he walked back to the asylum from whence he had escaped, and demanded admittance, saying he was the prophet Daniel, just from the lions' den.

During my long experience I have heard the mad express many odd things, but nothing quite so preposterous as the unfortunate professor's idea of being able to "bottle souls."

FUN FOR THE GOAT.

Some of the Causes for a Brief Season of Excitement.

[Lewiston Journal.]

An offensive goat made it lively for the good dames of upper Pine street, Thursday afternoon. The stalled goat got tired of his stall and went out to get the air. He wandered on the streets for an hour or two, and finally decided to make a call. He picked out a neat looking residence on Pine street, and walked up the front steps to the door, pounding with his fore feet on the door steps, and butting gently at the outer door. The lady of the house divided the shades of the front window and looked out. She saw her caller and decided to meet him. She met him. It was with a broom.

The goat also met her, and, if there was any advantage in the preliminary skirmish, it was with the goat. He made one mighty onslaught, and the inner hall door trembled with the shock. If it hadn't been for those inside doors the goat would have plastered the lady and the broom against the hall stairs. After the lady retired the goat aired his pride by combing his whiskers with his forefeet on the front steps and dancing a polka on the piazza. By and by a fearless boy came along, and the goat, recognizing an acquaintance in the boy, went along to the corner, where the boy struck a ride, and the goat wandered on. Farther up Pine street the goat called again.

This time, as before, a lady met him with a broom. She opened assault, and, as the goat's feet were sort of balled up with snow, he couldn't get a good brace for a run and jump. The lady rather got the best of it until the billy-goat stood on his hind feet and began to paw the air with his sharp little forehoofs. That settled it. The aspect was so hideous that the lady fled and the goat danced in glee on the balcony. By and by a man came along and led him away. The goat in his travels upset a pug dog on the corner and chased a little girl who was pushing a baby in a little sleigh. Pine street had half of Thursday's fun. The goat had the other half.

Novel Diet for a Fox.

[Danbury News.]

Charles Swatka is a young Swede working a farm in Brookfield. He has been greatly annoyed by the foxes coming and stealing his poultry. As they were too sly for him and he could not catch them, he wisely set to work to remove his fowls to a place of safety. But it appears that foxes do not dine on mice and poultry alone, for on Tuesday night the farmer went early to the barn to do his chores; a kitten about three months old followed him and played about. He finished his work shortly after sundown and went to the house. As he reached the door he heard the kitten give a terrible shriek, and ran back to see a fox leaving the yard with the kitten in his mouth. Stones were frozen fast and clubs were not at hand, so the fox made good his escape in the chase and clung to his prey.

ADRIFT.

[Martha Eileen Holahan in Chicago Herald.]

Just we twain. Around the veil
Of shadows soft and gray and deep
A sweet-toned, hidden nightingale
Had hushed all day-birds fast asleep
In woodland couches, dimly still;
A young moon, luminous, but white,
Leaned o'er a parapet of hill
To crown the lofty brow of Night.

A dim path marked the milky way;
One, spun of gold, was flung across
This crinkling, shimmering, silky bay,
To where its surges foam and toss,
And lash those cragged rocks which bind
Its splendid rage and fervid pulse;
Then moaning yield where gray gulls find
A home 'mid driftwood, froth and dulse.

Afar, the city's gilded spires;
We heard its bell-chimes, faint and sweet,
But little recked its wild desires,
Its greedy crush and sordid beat,
Down in a flow the moonlight streamed,
With passionate abandon, where
We wandered slow and fondly dreamed
Of things to be and things that were.

You wrote our two names tenderly—
O. treacherous sand, why did you shift?
I often gaze across the sea,
And, like my name, feel cast adrift;
I wonder if upon the tide
Together, as you traced them plain,
Those names are lying side by side,
Or coldly sundered—as we twain.

How retrospect deludes us—drawn
From times so vivid in the past,
We scarce can realize them gone;
And into Fate's grim pent house cast!
But years—deep years—have coldly hushed
The dreams we whispered soft and low;
And tides—swift tides—forever crushed
Our footprints of that long ago!

The Live One Didn't Cost $50.

[Judge.]

Edith—Oh, mamma, what a monstrous, horrid-looking beetle! It makes me shudder to look at him.

Mamma—Why, my dear, it's exactly like that gold one you wear for a breast-pin.

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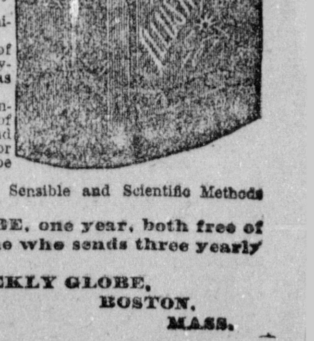

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She retains the record of stages of life through which she passed millions of years ago, and through which our earth has also passed, but from the earth's face the records of these past stages have been in great degree removed, or blurred and defaced till we are unable to read them aright.

Let us consider the moon in both aspects, beginning with the lessons she teaches us respecting the past.

It is easy to see why the moon's surface should be much less affected by atmospheric and aqueous wear and tear, during the past ages when she had an atmosphere and when she had seas. In the first place the period of time during which she was thus clothed with air and water, must have been much shorter than the corresponding period for the earth. As much the smaller orb, having in fact but the eighty-first part of the earth's mass, she would necessarily cool far more rapidly—probably (though I will not here enter on the calculations which indicate the probability) about six times faster than the earth: so that if we set the past duration of the earth's fitness for life at 60,000,000 years, which geologists would regard as a moderate estimate for the duration of the Archean, primary, secondary, tertiary and recent eras, we should have to regard 10,000,000 of years as the duration of the corresponding part of the moon's life. The work of denudation which has gone on upon the earth during the past 60,000,000 of years could not possibly have been accomplished upon the moon during 10,000,000 years, even though the work had proceeded, century by century, at the same rate. But it could not proceed nearly so fast on the moon as on the earth. To begin with, there must have been much less air and water per square mile of the moon's surface than on the earth's in corresponding portions of the life of each. Assuming the air and water to be the same proportions of the total mass of each planet, the earth had 81 times as much air and water as the moon, and the earth's atmosphere and water covered a surface not 81 times, but only 13½ times the surface of the moon, so that on our reasonable assumption as to the quantity of air and water present on the two planets, the earth held six times as much air and water over each square mile of her surface as the moon had at the corresponding stages of her life as a world. With a sixth part only of these,

The Instruments of Denudation.

the moon had also but a sixth part of the energy with which to work them. Gravity on the earth is six times as strong as gravity on the moon, and gravity on each planet was the hand by which air and water, the tools of denudation, were worked. With tools having but one-sixth the efficiency, the force of lunar gravity having but one-sixth the energy of terrestrial gravity, and working for but a sixth part of the time, could do no such work in destroying the primeval features of the planet as has been accomplished on our earth. We may then expect to find in the crust of the moon, stripped as it now is of the air and water which once surrounded it, the records of the original rock surface corresponding to the Archean rocks of our earth.

Geologists admit that the condition of the earth's surface before the primary strata began to be formed cannot be satisfactorily determined. Although certain parts of the still remaining crust are called Archean, it is very doubtful whether they really represent the primeval crust. There is a much better chance that in portions of the moon's surface the primeval rock will still remain in something like its primeval condition; so that we may be able to read a portion of the past history of the earth better in our neighbor world the moon than in our own, just as we can form a better idea of the nature of our savage ancestry by studying the ways and manners of less civilized races of today than from any evidence that we can obtain from the study of the records of our own race.

Thus studying the moon we see the traces of the earlier vulcanian stages of her career, stages such as our earth and every planet passes through. We see first how the still plastic crust was riven for distances of many hundreds of miles by the action of the interior forces: and we can see where molten matter flowed through those rifts and spread in ribbon like strips over the hidden seams. Later as the process of contraction began chiefly to affect the crust, while the nuclear matter retreated from it, we see how immense corrugations were formed, akin to those of a wrinkled skin or of a shrivelled apple.

Of these stages of earth-life traces still remain. Geologists had indeed already shown that the earth must have passed through them. But the evidence in the earth's case is recondite and obscure. In the moon's it is striking and obvious. Geologists had to study the structure of strata deep down below those which form the main portions of mountain masses, before they came on evidence of that primeval rifting, followed by the overflow of molten matter, which led to the sinking of the crusts in the parts thus broken and overloaded and to their receiving larger supplies of matter deposited on the trough-like portions of the sea floor thus formed. Of the original corrugations formed later, as the ancient crust contracted, we have evidence in the existence of mountain ranges, not that mountain ranges are themselves such corrugations, as was once supposed, but that it has been by the contraction of the crust, necessarily leading to a crumpling and wrinkling of its substance, that the material of the mountain ranges was raised above the sea level. This material was deposited originally in the trough-like depressions just referred to, to depths amounting in some cases to 10 or 12 miles. But under the side pressures exerted on the contracting crust these immense seams of matter were shouldered, so to speak, above the mean level, to greater and greater heights until those pressure had expended their energies.

On the Moon

we can in many places see the corrugations themselves into which the crust was crumpled in the process of contraction.

On the moon again we find an immense number of craters, ranging in size from mere saucer shaped depressions less than half a mile wide to gigantic craters having a span of more than 100 miles. In height the crater rings range from a few hundred yards to 4000 or 5000. Now on the earth there are many craters, but none which either resemble the great lunar craters in form or can be compared with them for size. Yet we cannot readily doubt that in earlier stages of her vulcanian past, the earth had such craters as still remain on the moon. There are indeed parts of the earth where the traces of such craters still remain. In the Isle of Mull, for instance (in the Inner Hebrides), there is the basal wreck of a great volcanic ring which must have been 30 miles wide and 12,000 or 15,000 feet high. I ought rather, perhaps, to say that the Isle of Mull itself is the basal wreck of that crater, long since reduced to a mere ring of hills by the denuding forces of air and water.

And while the moon is thus interesting and instructive in regard to the past, she has much to tell us also respecting the future of our earth.

To begin with, it is clear that the moon once had seas. We can see the floors of those ancient seas in the regions still called "seas," whose uniformity of level and peculiarities of tint can be explained in no other way. The mere fact of course that certain tracts of the moon are smoother and darker than others would mean little. But when we notice that these broad dark and relatively smooth tracts all lie at lower levels than the brighter or whiter tracts, we see this cannot be a mere coincidence. If water were poured upon the moon now in sufficient quantity, the water would occupy just those parts of the moon which are dark and leave uncovered just those parts which are light. No reasonable explanation of this peculiarity can be found except the supposition that seas formerly existed on the moon, occupying those regions which thus attest by their darker tint, by their uniformity of surface and by their lower level, that they were formerly the floors of ancient lunar seas. From these regions the seas have retreated, soaked up, (as it were) within the moon's interior. But the process must have been a slow one, lasting doubtless for millions of years, during which the lunar air also slowly (but in such long periods effectively) diminished in amount. When at length the process was completed, the moon had become the scene of desolation and of death which she presents now. She "being dead yet speaketh," however, and the lesson which she teaches is that our earth must likewise die. The moon is a heavenly record, telling us that all created things, planet and sun as well as plant and animal, can last but for awhile, though the measure of the lives of some be longer than the measure of the lives of others.

It may be objected that we have no evidence to show that some forms of life may not still exist upon the moon, though none of the higher forms of life known upon the earth could endure under conditions so unfavorable. This, of course, must be admitted as a possibility. But since the theory of biological evolution has been established, there is a limit to the play of fancy in this direction. We are not to imagine beings specially created to be fitted for life on such a world as is our moon at present. All we can allow ourselves to conceive is the possibility that creatures may exist upon the moon who are the exceedingly remote descendants of creatures which existed on her surface or in her seas in the time when she was a miniature world. We may ask ourselves whether as

Our Earth Grows Cold

and dry and almost airless with advancing ages, the various forms of life existing on her surface, even man himself, might not steadily change to correspond, until at last, when every trace of water had disappeared and the air had become so thin that no creatures known to us now could breathe it and live, races utterly unlike those now existing, though descended from them, would people the earth with countless millions of living creatures, while possibly many forms of vegetable life corresponding with the changed conditions would have come into existence.

But though this is possible it cannot be regarded as probable. We know that there are limits to the possibilities of life upon this earth, and that beyond those limits even the amazing powers of development given to the various forms of animal and vegetable life cannot avail to keep them in existence; and we cannot but believe that these possibilities lie far within the range of those seemingly decisive and life-destructive changes of which the moon's desolate surface speaks. Assuredly we can glean no hope from the fancy, once supported by astronomers of repute, that though the moon's hither side be dead her farther side may be dotted with air and water, and so may be the abode of life. This theory never had any sufficient evidence even for its bare possibility when considered only with reference to the existence of water. But when the question of an atmosphere is considered, the theory of an inhabited farther side to the moon is seen to be wholly untenable. Such an atmosphere could not be concealed from our ken, even if the moon did not librate; but when we consider how the moon's librations bring large parts of her farther hemisphere into view, insomuch that instead of seeing but one-half we see about four-sevenths of her surface, we perceive that an atmosphere even of the most moderate density, could not by any possibility be so limited to a part of the moon's farther hemisphere that no trace of its existence would be recognized from the earth.

But as a matter of fact Hansen's theory of the possible existence of water and air on the farther side of the moon has long since been abandoned by all except a few who are not sufficiently acquainted with physical laws to weigh this theory right. The fact that Sir John Herschel, who had at first been attracted by the theory, and had even introduced it into his "Outlines of Astronomy," eventually gave it up because he saw that the imagined atmosphere could not possibly remain concealed during the lunar librations, should be regarded as of itself sufficing to show how untenable the theory is.

But that peculiarity of rotation which causes the moon always to turn the same face earthward, save for slight changes due to her librations, is of itself one of the points of evidence in regard to the moon's age and to her present condition. This peculiarity can only be explained as due to the gradual action of forces akin to those by which the earth's rotation spin is being slowly reduced. This is chiefly due to the frictional action of the tidal wave in a direction contrary to that of the earth's rotation. The effect is very small. Millions of years will be required before the length of our day will be increased into coincidence with the length of the lunar month. (Sir Robert Hall speaks of an even greater change corresponding to the solar tidal wave, forgetting that the lunar action being the stronger will prevent the solar action from producing any effect after once the moon's full effect has been produced.) But the moon shows us by her unvarying face that she has had to obey the slowly acting forces exerted on her by the earth. And while she thus tells us how very, very old she is, she assures for our earth corresponding changes (which are of themselves death-dealing) when the earth has reached the corresponding age.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

AN ANGEL ON STRIKE.

[Tid Bits.]

I had a dream. It seemed to me
My guardian angel hovered o'er me,
And never had I hoped to see
A vision bright as that before me.
I'll not attempt to paint his wings
Or face in words—his general air, worn
With every grace that poet sings—
And yet he seemed a trifle careworn.
"I thought I'd come to say 'Good-by,'
I've handed in my resignation,"
He said, and breathed a little sigh,
"I need an easier situation."

"I don't mind watching you by day,
But when it comes to all-night duty
It's wearing to my health, and may,
Perhaps, destroy my youthful beauty.
I'm going to get another place,
As guardian angel to a lady.
I know you love her. Change your pace,
Or I'll suggest your ways are shady.
And so, goodby." He shed a tear,
Then said, in accents sad and mellow,
"Behold! Your other angel's here.
I pity him, poor fellow!"

SHE EVERLASTINGLY HAD HIM.

The Phonograph as a Third Party at a Popping of the Question.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Are you in earnest, Mr. Hankinson?"

The lovely girl that asked this question of Marcellus Hankinson sat behind the centre table with her hands in her lap and regarded the young man intently.

"In earnest, Irene!" he exclaimed, pale with emotion and chronic dyspepsia, "the whole happiness of my life is wrapped up in your answer to the question I have asked. If you will trust your future in my hands my life shall be devoted to the task of making you happy. It will be my sole aim to shield you from the rude blasts of all adversity, to smooth your pathway through the world, to interpose my right arm between you and every danger that threatens to disturb your peace, and——"

"If I listen to your suit, Mr. Hankinson," interrupted the young lady, casting her eyes with some timidity and confusion to the floor, "you may regret it some day. You would find me ignorant of the practical duties of housekeeping and without——"

"Practical duties of housekeeping!" broke in the enthusiastic youth; "you will have no practical duties of that kind. As my wife you shall not be a drudge. You shall be the queen of my home. You consent, do you not, my dar——"

"Wait a moment, my dear Mr. Hankinson. I am afraid you would find me thoughtless and extravagant in a great many things."

"Extravagant! Irene, it will be the joy of my life to provide you with whatever may gratify your slightest whim. You can never make a request of me that I would not rejoice to anticipate and grant beforehand."

"And you would be willing to spend all your evenings at home?"

"My angel, I never would want to spend them anywhere else.'

"You would never break my heart by joining a club or becoming a drinking man?"

"Hear me, Irene! I promise never to do either."

"Let me see," said the young lady meditatively; "I think that is all—O! You will agree to have the word 'obey' left out of my part of the marriage service, will you, Mr Hankinson?"

"Obey! Ha! ha! Why, my own, certainly. I am ever willing to promise to obey you!"

"Then, Marcellus," said the lovely girl, as she lifted a full-grown phonograph off her lap, locked it carefully in a drawer of the secretary that stood against the wall, turned up the gas, and beamed in a sweet yet business-like manner upon the terror-stricken young man, "I am yours!"

Mysterious Music in Kentucky.

[Louisville Post.]

A young lady who is a very fine vocalist was telling me an incident of an annoying experience with a tuneful breastpin. Her attention was first directed to the music in her ornament on an occasion when she was particularly anxious to show the sweetness of her voice. As she sang she became conscious of a shrill, harsh and metallic sound like a loose wire of a piano. She stopped in the middle of the song and asked if there was not something wrong. It was readily seen that the piano was all right, and the only inference left was that the discordant noise was her own. She was deeply mortified, and it was not till some time afterward, and after several repetitions of her former experience, that she discovered the source of the sound—a loose ornament of a breastpin which she wore close to her throat. The vibrations of her vocal chords were transmitted in some way to this pin, thus setting the ornament in motion, which grated against its setting and created a most disagreeable noise.

PRESIDENTIAL AUCTION.

Senators Bidding for the Nomination.

Mr. Vest's Indignant Characterization of Pension Legislation.

No Further Action on the Dependent Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate today resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependant relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved an amendment to insert the words, "from the infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering from the infirmities of age, or from mental or physical disability.

In the debate which took place on the amendment Mr. Plumb delivered an eloquent eulogy on the army, referring particularly to the fact that when the war closed the army could have placed one of its leaders at the head of the government, and could have dictated its own terms, but had asked nothing, except to be permitted to disband and return to peaceful avocations. He did not believe that any patriotic man, any man who looked with patriotic fervor on that portion of the country's history when 2,000,000 men sprung to arms to maintain the government, would ever be willing to oppose the enactment of any law whereby any of these men should be drawn from the ban of poverty and given at least a decent livelihood. The bill, as it came from the committee, was perhaps a step in the right direction. It was not what it ought to be, and he had sought to make it better. There was to be, he said, no insinuation in the Senate or elsewhere, that the Union soldiers were to be the beneficiaries under the bill in the sense of being suppliants or unworthy persons. He did not think that partisanship would go so far, and if it did he believed that the American people would rebuke it. Congress was not now dealing with slender resources, but was dealing with abundance. Less than the pending bill proposed would not be just; more was not asked for.

Mr. Vest said that he had not had the slightest idea, when he spoke to Mr. Wilson's amendment, of producing that burst of patriotic, fervid eloquence which the Senate had just listened to. They had heard a good deal about almshouses and veteran soldiers. In the State of Missouri there were no Federal soldiers in almshouses; and he was proud to say that there were no Confederate soldiers in almshouses either. When General Lee surrendered at Appomatox there were 80,000 muskets left of that splendid army which had faced the world in arms and which had been

Battered and Beaten Back

by overwhelming numbers. Out of companies which had gone into that terrible struggle from 125 to 180 men strong, only 10 had gone back to their kindred and their homes. The South today was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers, who had been shot, and shelled and sabre-struck for their honest convictions; and they asked no pensions and would not take it (God be blessed). They were not in almshouses, and none of them had ever been seen begging for bread. Whence, then, came the talk of Federal soldiers in almshouses? They were not there.

He was tired and sick of the insinuations of robbery and pretence and hypocrisy in the name of the true and gallant soldiers of the Union. He had personal friends among them, and, as he had said before, he would give to every disabled soldier of the Federal army, and the widows and orphans of those who had lost their lives in the service, the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for the Confederate soldiers "if God had blessed our cause." Why the talk that Congress had not done enough for the Union soldiers when the country had paid out since 1865 $88,000,000 for pensions—a liberality unparalleled in the history of the world? The Senate had been told today that the country owed the soldiers a debt of eternal gratitude because they had not, with mailed hand, seized the government. A great military and political organization, the G. A. R., had thrown its lance into the debates of Congress, and had sent the bills to their accredited senators for the purpose of being enacted. When the President of the United States had honestly and bravely discharged his executive duty and vetoed an enactment which he considered improper, he had been threatened by the officers of that organization with personal insult if he dared to make his presence known in the city where it held its annual meeting.

There was a limit to human endurance. He had voted for pension bills, coerced by his position, because he had been a Confederate and because he was honestly anxious for the honor and glory of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in the unfortunate strife respected the fair and gallant soldiers of the Union, and were willing to give them even more than they demanded. "But," he repeated, with strong emphasis, "There is a limit, and I have reached it. I will be drawn no farther by claim agents and plunderers in the garb of soldiers. For the honest and brave and real soldiers of the Union I am willing to vote any amount of pensions.

"In this city is a corps of men engaged in inventing legislation to take more money out of the Federal treasury. The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that when the arrears of pensions act of 1879 was passed there were some 30,000 applications for pensions pending. The very next year the number of applications jumped to 110,000. The claim agents invented that law and put a limitation on it, and the number of applicants for pensions jumped in one year from 30,000 to 100,000, and the amount of disbursements from $30,000,000 to $57,000,000."

Mr. Vest went on to say that of the 2,300,000 enrolled as soldiers during the four years of war, there were applications from 1,200,000 for pensions on account of disability. Such military execution, he said, had never been known in the history of the whole world. The Confederates had thought they had

Poor Powder and Ordnance Stores,

and yet, making due allowance for the effect of climate in producing disability, it would appear that one Confederate soldier, half clothed and half fed, had disabled three of his adversaries. There had been no such destruction in military annals since the children of Israel marched through the wilderness, destroying whole nations in a single day. The marksmanship of the Persian prince in the Arabian Nights, whose arrows crossed mountains and rivers and despised space in their flight, had been nothing to that of the Confederate soldier. His bullet must have hit two or more at the same time and struck where it was not aimed.

"Fifty per cent. of all the host of the Union armies were applicants for pensions on account of disability. Who," he asked, "believed that they were honest applicants? Who believed that these pension bills had not degenerated into a political abuse which cried aloud in the faces of all honest men for redress?"

He had great regard for many of his friends on the opposite side of the chamber, and in the words which he had spoken he had wished to give an opportunity to some of them who had lurked back in the contest over the bill, to throw his shining lance among the "Confederate brigadiers" and try to carry off the Republican nomination for the presidency. A recent despatch from Paris had caused political candidates to become as "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa." Before that despatch had come under the yeasty waves of the ocean the Republican party had been in the condition of the man who, having gone home some hours before his usual time in the morning and having been asked why he had gone home so soon, replied that every other place in town was shut up. The doors of the Republican party were now open and presidential candidates were coming to the front without limit as to quantity or locality.

The Senate had been engaged for some days past in a political auction for the soldier vote. First had come his friend from Nebraska (Manderson), backed by the G. A. R., and he (Vest) had listened with real gratification to his dulcet and modulated voice from the beginning to the end of his speech. Even that senator's flings at the President of the United States had not detracted from the general merit of his bid for the soldier vote; and when he received a floral tribute as a token of regard from his admiring constituents behind him, he (Vest) had but one single suggestion to make, and that was that the lilies should have been embroidered over the portal of the White House. That was the object of all the debate, of all the bidding for the soldier vote of the country in the coming contest.

When the senator from Nebraska took his seat he (Vest) had thought that the bid was in his favor. But then the present occupant of the chair, the senator from Maine (Frye), had "caught the eye of the auctioneer," the Grand Army of the Republic, and had "gone one better." That senator was

Prepared to Vote a Pension

to every man who had served a day in the Federal army. He (Vest) was about to knock down the prize to the senator from Maine when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front, and outbid the senator from Maine by an amendment to the bill which would increase the expenditure under it $50,000,000 or $75,000,000. He (Vest) had then been strongly of opinion that the auction should close and the prize be given to the senator from Kansas; but the senator from Illinois (Cullom), had come to the front and made a bid from that great prairie State, which had staggered his (Vest's) conviction as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he had been in a condition of anxiety waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction.

The Senate had not yet heard from his dulcet-toned friend from Iowa (Allison), who had kept his seat and merely nodded acquiescence to the most extreme propositions for the benefit of the ex-soldiers. Nor had the Senate yet heard from the distinguished senator from Ohio (Sherman), who, in such a contest, ought certainly to come to the front and bid something for the vote, which (candidates thought) was to determine the contest. Neither had the Senate yet heard from the presiding officer (Ingalls) who had been nominated by the District of Columbia—and every one knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most disinterested and unselfish motives. He (Vest) would rather have the nomination from the District of Columbia than from any State in the Union, because (as every one knew) it came from the heart and never from the pocket. No man, woman or child in the District had any other object than the promotion of the national honor and prosperity. And so, when he read in a Democratic paper of Washington last Sunday (before attending church) that the presiding officer of the Senate was the nominee of the District of Columbia, he said:

"Eureka: we have found the man at last, and the question is finally settled."

The whole of Mr. Vest's speech was listened to with the closest attention by senators and by the audience in the galleries, and his felicitous sketch of the Republican candidates and their supposed respective bids for the soldier vote seemed to be enjoyed with equal zest on both sides of the chamber.

In conclusion Mr. Vest said: "Partisan or non-partisan, my convictions require me to vote against this bill; and I say here now that I hope it may die the death in the other branch of the national Congress; and if not there, at the hands of the executive. If that be unparliamentary, make the most of it."

Messrs. Teller, Platt and Plumb replied to Mr. Vest, and without voting on the bill or the pending amendment, the Senate went into secret session and at 5.20 adjourned.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

Fifth Lecture in the Second Course—How to Make Tomato Soup and Baked Fish With a Delicious Stuffing.

The Boston Cooking School had a good-sized class yesterday morning, after the week's vacation, and the lecture gave directions for making the following dishes: Tomato soup, baked fish, Hollandaise sauce, creamed artichokes, Princess potato and cafe mousse.

Tomato Soup.

Put 1 quart tomatoes, 1 pint water, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 4 cloves and 4 peppercorns into a stewpan; cook 15 minutes. Melt 1 tablespoonful butter, add 1 tablespoonful chopped onion and 1 tablespoonful parsley; fry until yellow; then add 1 tablespoonful corn starch and stir into the tomato; simmer 10 minutes, add more salt and pepper if necessary. Strain and serve.

Fresh or canned tomatoes may be used, and stock may be used instead of water.

Use a scant tablespoonful of the onion, and let it yellow only, not brown or scorch, as this will give a strong and disagreeable flavor. Add the corn starch to the butter and onion and stir into the tomato.

Strain into the tureen in which it is to be served. Use a small wooden pestle to put it through the sieve. Serve with croutons.

Baked Fish.

Clean and wipe the fish. Rub with salt, stuff and sew up. Cut gashes in each side; put narrow strips of salt pork in each gash. Rub with soft butter, salt and pepper. Dredge with flour. Bake in a hot oven one hour, basting often.

The fish used was a haddock.

The pork put into the side is one method of larding, and is needed because the haddock is so dry a fish—the driest there is, in fact. No other fish needs to be cut in this way, though black bass, shad, etc., when baked are improved by having thin slices of pork laid over the fish while it is cooking.

Use coarse thread and a long needle to sew the fish up.

Leave a long end of the string out to pull it out by, without breaking the fish. Take two long skewers; put one in through the eye and about half way down the side; put the other in through the end of the tail and about half way up the side on the other side. The fish is lying on its belly while this is done and the skewers bring it into the shape of a letter S. Tie in place by strings caught around the ends of the skewers. Put pieces of salt pork in the bottom of the pan to make fat to baste the fish with. Dredge with flour, salt and pepper.

Bake as directed, and be sure to baste carefully, as much depends on this.

When served pass the point of the knife down along the backbone, and then cut slices from the side; a little of the dressing and a bit of browned and crisp pork should be laid on each helping. Never try to cut through the bone.

Stuffing for Fish.

One cup cracker crumbs, ¼ cup melted butter, 1 saltspoon salt, 1 teaspoon chopped onion, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon chopped capers and 1 teaspoon chopped pickles. Mix well.

This makes a rather dry stuffing, which is usually preferred for fish. The use of the pickles and capers, in addition to onion and parsley, is rather unusual, but it is very nice, indeed, and a welcome change from the ordinary stuffing.

Hollandaise Sauce.

Cream one-half cup butter, add yolks of two raw eggs, juice of half a lemon, one saltspoon salt and one-quarter saltspoon cayenne, and one-half cup boiling water. Cook over hot water until it thickens like soft custard.

Warm the bowl to cream the butter. Stir in the yolks of the eggs one after the other.

Cook in a double boiler if you like, but do not put into a tin dish, because of the acid in the sauce.

This will curdle as soft custard will, unless it is cooked very carefully.

This sauce is one of the most delicious preparations for fish.

Princess Potato.

Make cold mashed potato into small cakes; brush with melted butter and beaten egg; brown in a hot oven.

When the potato is of the right consistency it may be cut up into little strips or square cakes, but when softer it may be made into round cakes as directed above.

This is an excellent way of disposing of cold mashed potatoes left from dinner.

Creamed Artichokes.

One quart artichokes, pared and boiled in boiling salted water. When done, drain, put them into a baking dish; cover with a white sauce, made by melting two tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour and pour on slowly one pint hot milk; season with one teaspoonful salt and one saltspoonful pepper; sprinkle with buttered crumbs and brown in a hot oven.

The artichokes used are the Jerusalem artichokes.

When cooked, cut, if large, into uniform-sized pieces.

The buttered crumbs may be omitted if preferred. In this case, put the artichokes into the dish in which they are to be served and pour over them the sauce just before they are put on the table.

Cafe Mousse.

One pint thick cream beaten stiff with the eggbeater; add two-thirds cup strong coffee and 1 cup sugar. Pack in a mould in ice and salt for three hours.

Use the thick clotted cream and beat it stiff with the eggbeater. Add the coffee, which must be very strong and cold. Stir in the sugar, and if it seems a little thin use the eggbeater again till it is thickened.

Put into a mould and cover tightly. A tin pail with a tight cover will do. Use for packing a little more salt than for ice cream. Put in a layer of ice, one of rock salt, another of ice, and so on. Set away to freeze.

This is much richer than ice cream, and much less bother to make. Indeed it is no bother at all, and in summer it makes a delicious dessert. People who have to turn their own cranks will appreciate the relief afforded from the labor of freezing ice cream.

Strawberry mousse is delicious, and is made by mashing up one box of strawberries, put them through a sieve and add the juice to a pint of cream. Beat and sweeten, and freeze as directed above.

Any fruit juice which is liked may be used in this way—as raspberry, pineapple, etc.

Crumbs of Wisdom.

It is said that in Boston more codfish is eaten than any other fish. There does not seem to be any real good reason for this, for the cod is a watery fish which will not bake nicely, and the rock cod is often wormy.

A very pretty garnish for a baked fish is to mould mashed potato in the hand into the shape of a lemon. Brush over with butter, let it yellow a little in the oven, and serve about the fish with parsley sprigs. This tastes as good as it looks also.

Mashed potato should be beaten up light and then put through a sieve in order that all lumps shall be removed. Putting through a "potato ricer" and then beating will usually accomplish the same purpose.

Mashed potato is as pretty and easy to model in as clay, and one who has a little talent in this direction may make very inviting looking objects, pears and apples with stem and a clove at the other end for the blow, little chickens, etc. Fry like croquettes or butter and brown.

For buttering potatoes, fish, etc., a brush dipped in melted butter is good. Get a painter's brush and soak it first in warm water. Be careful that it does not get rancid.

Next Week.

The lesson next week, Wednesday, March 7, will include cream of mushrooms, chicken a la Marengo, rice croquettes a la Parmesan, macaroni with cheese, and jellied oranges.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A man named Hate is advocating universal love in Montana.

Lord Tennyson uses "churchwarden" pipes, and never fills one a second time.

The clock of St. Quentin's, at Mayence, has struck the hours regularly for 509 years.

Four girls in one family at Atlanta, Ga., have one after the other eloped to get married.

A Madison, Wis., man (bless his kind soul) has given sleigh rides to 3000 children this winter.

There are 4000 theatres in the United States, and $1,000,000 a day is paid for amusements.

John J. White, who died at Griffin, Ga., recently, was born, baptized, married and died on the seventh day of the month.

A woman of Applegate, Or., found in the interior of a goose that she was preparing for table a piece of gold worth 50 cents.

There are 50,000 more women than men in Berlin, and more than half of the citizens of that city were born outside of the city.

Two youths in Newark, N. J., played a game of whiskey poker for the hand of an undecided maiden. She married the loser.

Two men in Lead City were in love with the same young woman. They decided first choice in a match of seven up, six best games in 11.

The gossip of a single sewing society in Ohio has broken up four families and caused a suicide, and yet the good work for the heathen goes on.

In Ovid, Mich., after Sunday morning service, the prominent citizens may usually be seen racing horses up and down the main street of the town.

Every man on the Kansas City police force is a church member. Two of the officers are elders in the church, and any number of them are deacons.

Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, says the happiest moment of her life was when she saw her first poem in print and got $10 for it.

The Minneapolis Woman's exchange pays $20,000 a year into the hands of needy women who could not, probably, without it find a market for their work.

One of the best dentists in Mitchell, Dak., is Miss Dix, an accomplished young lady who is the junior partner in the dental firm of "George P. Dix & Daughter."

The largest barn in Georgia is to be erected on Colonel Smith's farm in Oglethorpe county. It will be 40x100 feet, and will have a 25-foot shed all around it.

A convention of people who use glasses is soon to be held in Milwaukee. The glass most generally used in that city is a schooner.—[New York Tribune.

The astonishing statement is recorded that Justice Gray has drawn 1000 French novels from the Congressional Library since his accession to the supreme bench.

Edmund Szezepankiewickz and Fannie Kuzinska were married in Philadelphia the other day. Mr. and Mrs. Pied Alphabet have our sympathy.—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

A. A. Mungeer of Stevensville, Sullivan county, says he has caught one ton of fish per year from the Stevensville pond for the last quarter of a century.—[Kingston Freeman.

A certain Waterbury dry goods clerk had a dream Wednesday night. He was measuring off dress goods and actually tore the sheets of his bed into pieces, so real was his dream.

A Running Water, Neb., debating society after three hours' discussion of the question: "Resolved, that buzzards are more beneficial than lawyers," decided it in the affirmative.

The latest musical prodigy to come into notice is little Vincent Emmet Kaup of Taylorville, Ind. He is two and a half years old and sings in a clear, sweet voice any song he has ever heard.

Lizzie Long of Waverly, O., Feb. 12, 1877, during the progress of a heated revival of religion went into a trance and announced that she would die one year later at the same hour. The prediction was fulfilled to the letter.

In the window of a fancy goods store on Broadway, New York, is a little coffin about 3 feet long and 10 inches wide. In it is the body of a stuffed dog. A sign over the coffin reads, "The latest for dogs. A bargain."

With the mercury at 37° below at Eagle Rock, Ida., a locomotive taking water from a tank, the flow of which could not be stopped, was frozen instantly into a bed of ice, extending three car lengths and to the tops of the rails.

In the San Francisco free library is one of the most remarkable works ever given to the world. It is the Lord's Prayer in no less than 814 different dialects. The work was compiled by A. Amer, and published in Vienna in 1844.

To sell $30,000 worth of goods on time and collect all of the amount but $9 is a wonderful record for a merchant to make. It was done last year by one of the leading merchants of Sandersville, George Warthen.—[Savannah News.

A school teacher in Buffalo county, Dak., whose wife was one of his pupils, had occasion to punish her one day. The next day the schoolhouse door bore this inscription: "School closed for one week, owing to the illness of the school teacher."

B. A. Rowell of Greenville, S. C., picked up an old edition of Shakespeare's works in a Charleston bookstall not long ago and bought it for $3. A day or two afterwards a bookseller gave him $280 for it, and sold it in turn to a London dealer for £100.

A prisoner in court in Syracuse told the judge that the Detroit house of correction was a better place than most of the first-class hotels in the country, and that the only fault he found with it was the turning of him out when his sentence expired.

A gentleman had taken a house on University street and went up yesterday to sign the lease, but to his astonishment he found that a clause had been inserted forbidding him to play the piano, to play cards, or open the windows on Sunday.—[Montreal Gazette.

Adelina Patti is said to believe in the superstition of the "evil eye," and will not sing where there is a cross-eyed conductor. Bernhardt places a similar credence in the superstition, and refuses to play at the side of an actor whose vision is in any way askew.

Alice Hunt of Winamac, Ind., 17 years of age, wanted to visit her grandparents, living in an Ohio town 165 miles distant. Her parents refused their permission, but the girl ran away and started on foot for her destination, which, at last accounts, she had not reached.

Burdette says: In Kentucky they call you "Colonel;" in Indiana, "Squire" is a complimentary salutation. They hail the stranger as "Governor" in Kansas, and when you get off the train at Salt Lake City the hotel agent shouts, "This way, Bishop; second 'bus on the left!"

Ex-Senator Tabor of Colorado has an income of over $1000 a day from his Vulture mine, near Tucson, Ari. He recently received from the mine a gold brick weighing 633 ounces, and valued at $12,000, which represented the product of the mine for a little more than a week.

An enterprising grocery firm of Kirksville, Mo., makes the following offer: "Any man who drinks two drams of whiskey per day, for a year, and pays 10 cents a drink for it, can have at our store 30 sacks of flour, 220 pounds of granulated sugar and 72 pounds of good green coffee for the same money and get $2.50 premium for making the change in his expenditures." That is a temperance lecture in a very few lines.

A young lady in Dubuque, Iowa, who is of a somnambulistic habit, astonished some of the natives the other night by walking into a saloon and ordering 15 cents' worth of porter house steak. The saloon keeper, seeing that something was wrong, put her under the care of his wife, and later on the girl awoke to find herself in a strange house, in her night dress. She was provided with proper clothing and escorted home.

Who would think of calling deaf men by beating a drum? Yet this is exactly what is done in the institute for the deaf and dumb at Flint, Mich. With the drum resting on the floor and beaten in the usual way, everybody in the building is awakened in the morning. It is also used to call the boys from the playgrounds. The teachers state that those who cannot hear at all feel the vibrations and answer the summons.

A Jersey City man who deals in second-hand furniture found $520 in an old lounge which he was repairing. He was honest, so he sent word to the man from whom he had purchased the lounge. It turned out that the man who had sold the lounge had hidden the money in it when he was drunk and forgotten all about it. Then he had accused his wife of taking it, and the row that ensued broke up the family and caused the sale of the furniture.

In the window of a Bowery jeweller is displayed a section of an elm tree about a foot square, shaped by some process of nature into the form of a perfect human ear. It has been examined and wondered at by every prominent surgeon in New York, and has been frequently used by artists as a model. The curiosity was found in 1886, near Poultney, Vt., and its formation is believed to have been formed by the accumulation of sap resulting from the sting of a bee when the tree that it was formed upon was yet a sapling.

A gentleman in Atlanta is peculiarly afflicted. One of his eyes is dark blue in color, and the other is a light gray. In the daytime—from sunrise to sunset—he cannot see anything out of the blue eye, but see distinctly and well with the gray eye; and from sunset to sunrise he cannot see anything with the gray one. His hearing is similarly affected. He can hear only on the blind side: thus he can hear with one ear during the daytime, and with one ear during the night. He never discovered this until recently.

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Long Island farmers' wives get three cents a pair for making boys' pants.

San Francisco policemen say they have never seen a drunken Chinaman.

A swinging sign in front of a Chicago store bears the legend: "The Truth Spoken Here."

A crazy quilt made of sausage was on exhibition in Wilmington's "show beef" market.

Miss Agnes McClellan, local editor of the Seward Democrat, is the youngest lady editor of Nebraska. She is but 15.

Martin L. Scott, the wife-murderer, who was hanged in Montana Friday, played cribbage the night before his execution.

On a card over a number of books in a bookstore at Brompton, Eng., is written: "Warranted two murders in each story."

A young man living in Winston, N. C., has brought suit for damages against a young lady for breach of promise of marriage.

Inmates of an institution for the blind in Louisville, Ky., play base ball, judging of the whereabouts and direction of the ball by the sound only.

A Pennsylvania court has been called upon to decide whether it is criminal for a school teacher to punish boys by compelling them to sit with the girls.

General Albert Pike never uses any but quill pens and he carefully preserves them when they are worn out. He has probably 10,000 old pens stowed away in his cupboards.

In a town in Mississippi a man who had for a long time run a gambling place without molestation, recently reformed and began to preach as an evangelist. He was promptly arrested by the lynx-eyed guardians of society for preaching without a license.

The interior of the conventional boarding-house parlor in New York is described by one who is evidently familiar with his subject as a room decorated with autumn leaves, wax flowers under glass, Washington crossing the Delaware and a disguised bed in the shape of a large mirror.

A woman in Harlem has a double row of teeth; one of her sons has no teeth at all; a daughter has a head of hair black on one side and red on the other, and the watch dog that guards this variegated family has one artificial eye and was born without a tail.

Everybody has heard of errors of the types and seen more or less of them. The Chatham World boasts of a typo who translated junior lord of the admiralty into "junior lord of the Almighty," with reprint copy at that—Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island) Examiner.

The following is the seating capacity of the eight largest churches of Europe: St. Peter, Rome, 54,000 persons; Milan cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul, Rome, 25,000; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; Florence cathedral, 20,000; Pisa cathedral, 13,000; St. Mark, Venice, 7000.

Sumner Howard, formerly speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives and now a lawyer with a fine practice in an Arizona town, accepted a few shares of stock in an undeveloped mine last fall as a retainer in a murder case. A few days ago he was offered $35,000 for the stock, but declined to part with it.

A man in Newcastle, Penn., dreamed that he had a misunderstanding with one of his neighbors, and the two decided to fight. After a few blows had been exchanged the dreaming fighter decided to kick his adversary. The kick was delivered, and the man awoke to find that he had kicked the headboard and broken his big toe.

During the recent eclipse of the moon, some colored people living near Smithville, Ga., became frightened and ran screaming from their houses to a field near by, where they prostrated themselves and began praying, thinking the day of judgment was at hand. The lamentations were making the woods ring, when a deacon in one of the colored churches came up. "Git up dar," he said, "an' go to your house—ebery one ob you. Dey an't nothin' de matter: dat's only a clippergrass ob de moon, caused by de subjection ob de sun. You niggars an't got no sense, nohow!"

A luncheon party in Philadelphia was served in five adjoining rooms, each of which was furnished in a different color—pink, white, blue, yellow and red. Each room was decorated with flowers of corresponding colors.

J. K. Perriman, who is under arrest at Grand Rapids, Mich., for bigamy, puts in a very novel defence. He says he is subject to fits of aberration of mind, and that if he ever married more than one woman he has forgotten all about the matter.

Spectacles were actually invented about the year 1280, A. D., and certainly they were made previous to the year 1311. The man who conferred this great benefit on suffering humanity was Alexander Bpina, a monk of Pisa, who died in 1313.

"We could not get out the Boomer and Snorter this week," says an esteemed Arizona contemporary, "because our wife had a baby on Sunday and we had to stay home on Monday to keep the nurse from lighting out when she found it was triplets. If any subscriber can show a better hand than three of a kind this year he gets the Boomer free for six months."

Mrs. Clarissa Jackson, a buxom colored woman living in Delaware township, Ohio, has just become a grandmother at the age of 25 years. Mrs. Jackson was married when but 11 years old, and while yet in her twelfth year gave birth to a daughter. The latter followed her mother's example, becoming a wife at 12 years of age and a mother at 13, the child just born being a girl.

The head of the firm that manufactures postal cards for the government is C. C. Woolworth of Albany. In January Mr. Woolworth's concern, which is the Fort Orange Paper Company, made the largest delivery to the government that it has ever made in a single month. It amounted to nearly 57,000,000 cards, or almost one for every man, woman and child in the United States. The weight of these cards was about 160 tons, or three tons to the million cards.

The Pennsylvania railroad employs a female "chaperon," Mrs. H. F. Bender of Philadelphia. It is her duty to look after unprotected ladies who go upon tourist trips. She posts herself beforehand about the route and makes herself useful as an imparter of information. She goes through a train and introduces herself to the ladies, and then tells them where she can be found if wanted. She ascertains the best places for them to stop in at the towns visited, where the finest views are, etc.

He who is anxious to tie his tongue in knots will do well to attempt the following exercise in pronunciation: A day or two ago, during a lull in business, two little bootblacks, one white and the other black, were standing at the corner doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the black bootblack's boots. The black bootblack was, of course, willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow-bootblack, and the bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work.—[Youth's Companion.

An old Lake Superior steamboat captain says that nothing is ever done when a man falls overboard on that body of water. The reason, he alleges, is that the water of the lake is so cold that a man cannot live in it during the time it takes to stop a rapidly-moving vessel and lower a boat. In 20 years he never knew but one man who fell overboard who escaped death. Others were apparently killed by the shock produced by falling into such cold water. It is said, too, that the lake never gives up its dead, and sailors aver that no corpse was ever seen floating on the lake.

Two Rivers (Wis.) Chronicle: A phantom vessel passed this port the other evening. It is described as a very large schooner rigged vessel, and although there was no wind blowing it went along as though every stitch of its canves was being strained to its full strength; and what was stranger still, it appeared to be ploughing its way through an immense field of ice. It appeared to be deeply loaded, and was bound north. But there is no such vessel about on the lake at present, and if there were it could not be sailed through such vast ice fields with no wind blowing. The vessel was a phantom, or an optical delusion.

G. L. Berry, a ranchman at Laramie, has killed 14 bears this winter.

A Baltimore company proposes to sharpen the shoes of car horses in icy weather by means of electricity, without removing them from the stable.

A stanza sung at the Welsh festival in New York contained not a single consonant; its first line was—

O'i wew wy i wau e a a—oi ia.

A mathematical genius has figured that if all the bustles now in use were heaped in one great pyramid it would be large enough to completely cover up Rhode Island.

Not all the amusing things are in the American papers. "Wanted, an Ass Curate," is the singular demand of a London vicar, according to an advertisement in the latest issue of a High church weekly journal.—[Buffalo Express.

A New York statute forbids car companies to have bells on their horses on Sunday. It would be very troublesome to take off the bells every Sunday, so a tiny rubber band is slipped over the clapper of each bell, and they remain silent throughout the Sabbath day.

There being a scarcity of small change at Galveston, Tex., it was proposed to utilize car tickets for the purpose, so the street car companies increased their issue, and now the merchants find themselves with enough car tickets on hand to give the entire population a ride for several years.

A Buffalo man hung his watch at night over a pan of dough in the kitchen, and the next morning it was missing. He of course thought it had been stolen, and was considerably surprised at supper time to see the lost timepiece roll out of a loaf of bread his wife was cutting.

An Illinois farmer in Washington county, thinking to increase the weight of a number of hogs he was about to take to market, gave them all the salt water they would drink. Fourteen of them died on the way to town or before they could be weighed, and the tricky farmer's net loss was about $150.

The following rules governed the guests of a leap-year party recently given in Nebraska City: "1. The gentleman whose bouquet is not mashed in the first dance will be a witness to the fact that he has been held with propriety. 2. No gentleman shall cross the floor without a lady attendant. 3. If a gentleman goes for a glass of water unattended by a lady he will at once be declared out of order and will be compelled to be seated. 4. Gentlemen are expected to be languid, to drop their handkerchiefs as often as possible, and make frequent calls for water, and behave in the most lady-like manner in all things."

A prosperous farmer living about four miles southeast of town recently stuffed $30 into an old shoe and put it away in a closet, being afraid to keep it in his pocket and not wanting to put it in the bank, as he expected a collector around after the amount every day. Saturday the collector made his appearance and the cautious farmer dived into the closet after the shoe, but discovered to his dismay that no shoe was there. Anxious inquiry disclosed the fact that his wife had fired the old shoes into the back yard just prior to the heavy fall of snow. About an acre of that back yard has been already gone over with great care, but no trace of the missing ducats has yet been found.—[Nashville News.

An Akron man, who drives a fine team of horses, recently gave his family, his hostler and his hired girl strict orders to see that the barn was securely locked each evening. It happened that the careful liege lord came home with his steeds one evening, and while he was in the barn unhitching some member of the family noticed that the front doors of the barn were open. A regular ague chill struck the spinal column of the person who had made the discovery, and he at once cautiously and quietly proceeded to the barn, closed the doors and locked up for the night. The husband did not show up until the hired man went out to feed the horses in the morning. Duplicate keys have now been provided.

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THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The draft of a tariff bill submitted to the ways and means committee yesterday by the Democratic committeemen is a lengthy document, and time will be required for its consideration in detail. No doubt on full examination some of its details will be found objectionable and will have to be modified. The Democratic members would have been more than human if they had presented a perfect bill at the start.

Important additions are made to the free list. The intention of the framers was clearly to put raw materials on the free list first. The chief exception is in the case of works of art, such as pictures and statuary. The most important change, as far as New England interests are concerned, is in the wool schedule. Wool is made free. This could not fail, if the bill should become a law, to secure a large reduction in the cost of the people's clothing: a saving which they will appreciate probably more than any other. Clothing and combing wools now pay 10 and 12 cents a pound duty, according to quality; while the coarse, cheap carpet wools pay 2½ and 5 cents per pound, according to quality. As to manufactures of wool there has been hardly any change, except to abolish that part of the duty which was intended to compensate the manufacturers for the taxes they now have to pay on their raw material; so that the amount of protection the woollen manufacturers are to receive under the proposed law would be substantially the same as they receive now. That is to say, the duties on cloths of less value than 80 cents per pound, are reduced from 35 per cent. ad valorem, plus 35 cents per pound, to 40 per cent, ad valorem, without the 35 cents. The same duty is proposed for goods of the blanket class, instead of from 10 to 35 cents a pound and 40 per cent., as at present. Of course if wool is to be put on the free list, these reductions in manufactured woollens are just and necessary, otherwise the net protection to the manufacturer would be enormously increased, and that the manufacturers do not ask nor expect. It seems as if the 40 per cent. duty given to the manufacturing corporations ought to be ample for their protection.

The other chief additions to the free list are rough lumber, including staves, pickets, shingles, etc.; salt, flax, jute, hemp, tin plates, petroleum, nearly all crude drugs and dyestuffs, needles, copper ore, nickel ore, antimony, quicksilver, figs and dates, paper pulp, feathers not dyed or finished, grease, grindstones, curled hair, lime, garden seeds, rough marble, broom corn, plaster of paris, rags, rattans, and stone rough hewn.

Duties are reduced on china ware, glass bottles and other glass, iron railway bars, etc. Steel railway bars are reduced from $17 to $11 per ton. Nearly all the manufactures of iron are subjected to some reduction, though in many cases it is slight. On manufactures of copper the rate is but slightly reduced. Lead ore, on which the duty is now one and one-fourth cents per pound, is reduced to three-quarters of a cent, and lead pigs and bars from two cents to one and one-fourth. The other metals are reduced in about like proportion. Furniture of wood is reduced from 35 per cent. to 30 per cent. On sugar the reductions are considerable, on some grades as much as one cent a pound. Tarlatans, mulls and crinolines are not to pay more than 25 per cent., but other cotton cloths are to carry 40 per cent. taxes, so that the reduction here is very slight, the present duties ranging from 2½ cents a yard to 40 per cent. All carpets are assessed at 45 per cent. instead of the present mixed duties, which range from six cents a yard to 45 cents per yard and 30 per cent.

In addition to these changes the HEWITT administrative reforms are embodied in the bill to the extent of 25 printed pages. They refer chiefly to methods of appraisement, valuation, etc.

The best estimate that can be made of the net results of this bill fixes the total amount of the reductions effected in our customs revenue at about $55,000,000. This relief of our over-fed treasury means a sensible remission of taxation to the great body of the people, and the reductions of duty are made in such a way that our manufacturing industries will not be at all imperilled nor even disturbed. About $22,000,000 of the cut-down is made by adding to the free list several articles the present duties whereon are a burden and not a help to American manufacturers. The reductions on wool and woollen goods, which cut off another $12,000,000, are in the line of the well-known wishes of many of the largest woollen manufacturers, who may be presumed to know their own interests. The reductions on sugar are moderate, and those on metals are small—far too small to afford any solid ground for the wild pretence that this is a free trade measure.

As a whole, the bill follows the eminently cautious and conservative lines of the President's message, and it will be idle for the Republicans to attempt to meet it, as they did the bill of last season, by the general allegation that it will destroy our industries. It is clearly not a radical or destructive measure. The protective principle of our tariff is left untouched. The duties that afford real protection are not materially changed. It is not, in fact, a bill aimed to unsettle our tariff policy, nor to alarm the industries that have been built up thereby, but simply to effect that reduction in the amount of cash annually taken from the pockets of the people, which every one admits to be necessary.

HOME ATMOSPHERES.

It is remarkable how soon after being occupied houses or homes take on a certain air which seems all their own and quite independent of the architect's plan, the location or the furnishings.

Thus the impression produced by one house is that it is dark and gloomy, though flooded with sunshine; in another we seem to have entered into wide, free and spacious halls, though it would have to be confessed, if cold facts were called for, that the house is a tiny one and shut in closely by its grander neighbors; a third always give the sense of luxurious living and boundless good cheer, though here again the truth is that the furniture is worn, the carpets shabby and the best part of the food the spice of bright and loving converse which goes with it. A score of others might be mentioned, each with its own spirit or expression, sometimes pleasant and sometimes the reverse. There is the artistic home, which educates the eye and taste more than a whole art museum, though it may contain only a few prints or inexpensive photographs; there is the restless, unquiet home, from which one comes with nerves "jangled out of tune," and as weary as though from a day's hard labor; and the eager, grasping domicile, where even the windows and bare walls seem to be looking out for the main chance. All these and as many more are familiar to all and may be pointed out in every town, almost on every street.

The reason for this is that the home always expresses something of the character of its inmates, in a manner which is unmistakable and unavoidable. If the inmates are cold, reserved, self-centred, the home becomes dark, forbidding and uninviting; if they live noble, unselfish, broad lives, with wide mental and spiritual horizons, the home will open to all these same wide vistas for mind and soul; if they are cordial and social by nature, sympathetic lovers of their kind, and given to hospitality, the stranger feels the warmth of the good cheer and welcome in their hearts, whether the dinner be of herbs or the stalled ox.

I have said that this expression of people's character by their homes is unavoidable, and indeed this is so; the pleasantest, most beautiful and most refined furnishings for a house are pleasant and beautiful and refined people to live in it; for, they will make it like unto themselves, and nothing else can do so. In one sense, then, the decorator and furnisher can do nothing for the home; and yet, in another way, the skill of these modern artists may help much. That good manners come from the heart is a proverb; yet even a very good and kind heart may be clumsy, or seem even boorish, while striving to express the best possible intentions, simply from a lack of that social education which would teach "how to do it" in the best fashion. In the same way we may through ignorance cause our homes to express that which is quite unlike our true selves; and here is where art and aesthetic culture may come in to help us to a correct expression of ourselves, even as the teacher of deportment or the dancing school master may assist to form those outward and visible signs, the good manners which should have their roots in the heart.

More often, however, there is a lack of expression or an imperfect expression of this sort arising from mere heedlessness or from lack of thought on this subject. The mistress of the house is essentially the home maker, because the ordering of the household ways naturally fall to her; and to her mind two questions are commended for her careful consideration: First, What do you wish your home to express? and, second, What does your home express?

JEAN KINCAID.

A TICKET FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

With a view to assisting our Republican friends out of their present uncomfortable and somewhat ludicrous position we recently suggested for their consideration a ticket and a platform, which, taken together, we thought would quite accurately represent the position of the party on an important issue. We nominated SAM SMALL of Georgia for president and ROLAND WORTHINGTON of Massachusetts for vice-president. The platform was brief, but to the point. It demanded that the saloons should go, with a reservation in favor of one particular saloon, which is a source of revenue to one of the distinguished statesmen on the ticket. The reservation was made in order to enable the "tail of the ticket" to accept the nomination without personal or business embarrassment, and also to put the platform in line with what are understood to be his real sentiments on the subject of prohibition.

But our highly esteemed contemporary, the New York World, suggests an objection to the head of the ticket which had not occurred to us. The World says:

> Once more THE BOSTON GLOBE rises to nominate a Republican candidate for President. This time SAM SMALL is suggested. No go. Too much alliteration in his name to suit the Republicans. "Avoid All Alliteration" has become a fundamental precept with the party which once suffered from a severe attack of three R's.

This objection is valid. The head of the ticket thus being demolished, it is hardly worth while to preserve the rest. We therefore venture to suggest for the consideration of our Republican friends this new ticket, with an appropriate platform:

For President—AUSTIN CORBIN of the Reading monopoly.

For Vice President—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of the VANDERBILT monopolies.

Platform—Protection to American labor.

A CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION.

The cry of "Free Trade!" will soon be heard in the land, shouted louder than ever by the opponents of the administration.

The cry of "Free Trade!" as synonymous with "low wages" will be echoed by the organs of monopolies which were never known to express any sympathy for the workingmen except when a tariff bill is under discussion.

These tactics are always resorted to by the protected monopolies. Whenever the iron monarchs of Pennsylvania or the wool millionnaires of the West are threatened with a reduction of the tribute which they have been allowed to draw from the people, they seek to excite the fears of the unthinking by raising a false cry of free trade and low wages. This has been repeated too often. Its selfishness and insincerity are now too apparent to have the old-time weight.

Not that the people have been won over to the doctrines of the free trade theorists. Far from it. But the people are determined not to pay in taxes any more than the government really needs. They are also resolved so to adjust the tariff, wherever possible, that it shall not encourage the growth of the "Trusts" and corporate monopolies that are so alarming a feature of our times.

We believe that the great majority of the people still have faith in the protective principle. But if we understand their temper they wish to take the purse-strings into their own hands and no longer permit the taxing power of the government to be surrendered, practically, to a few great monopolies. What they want is protection for labor but no protection for monopoly. It will not be possible in every case to have the one without the other, but at least there is much room for progress in that direction.

The supporters of the administration must expect to face a campaign of misrepresentation. They will be called "free traders"; a title which all of them repudiate, and which the President himself has repudiated. But we do not believe they can be frightened by such tactics into ceasing their efforts to stop the steady drain of money that is sapping the prosperity of the people and over-feeding the treasury.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

No wonder Mr. POWDERLY has a strong hold on the workingmen. He is their friend when they most need a friend.

Another new comet has been discovered. It is a little fellow, and would not affect the stock market any if it should hit the earth head on.

The "Red Injun" is the latest thing in the way of a man to captivate the fancy of a fashionable belle. Coachmen and foreign counts have had their day.

Even Readjuster MAHONE declines to be a Republican candidate for vice president. The wily readjuster never takes passage on a leaky ship—not when he knows it.

Reports from Texas say the Mexicans and Indians are fighting again down along the Mexican line. From this we infer that the weather has moderated in that vicinity.

Uncle Sam seems to be doing a fair to middling business. His profits last month were something like $8,000,000. No prospect of our uncle going into bankruptcy just at present.

Manitoba's deficit has been reduced to $125,000, and the premier who left the country at the time of the discovery will not return, as he did not take enough to hire a first-class lawyer to defend him.

Minnesota Republicans are more ardent in their cry for tariff reduction than is Mr. CARLISLE or any of the so-called "free trade Democrats." What fun it will be to draw up the next Republican platform!

O. F. BECKWITH, 80 years of age, was hanged in New York, last week, for murder committed eight years ago. If he had not been so old he might have had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The sum of $2,500,000 will be put up on the British turf the coming season in stakes alone. That would have bought a good many steaks for the thousands starving in Trafalgar Square not long ago, wouldn't it?

Does Dr. McGLYNN mean to monopolize the abolishing business? From his injunction against a rival society of the same name, it would seem that he thinks his own anti-poverty society can do away with all the poverty.

Mrs. SALLY SUMMERS of Jones county, Georgia, is 92 years old, but she has seen a great many more than 92 Summers—not to speak of the winters. SALLY is the proud possessor of 365 grandchildren—one for every day in the year.

New York World: Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND claims that it is not a physical necessity that men should die. It is a bad habit that men have got into, however, and a very hard one to overcome, especially when they are so ably assisted by the doctors.

That was a nice doctor who took a New York small-pox patient to the hospital via an L road. It would have been quite as humane to have thrown the patient into the dock, if there had been one handy, for then only one man would have suffered.

The revenues of the Church of England have declined enormously. The living of Rochdale, that used to be worth $50,000 or $60,000, is now worth only $20,000. But rectors are not declining the living all the same. Even $20,000 is not to be sneezed at.

AMES WASHINGTON, a colored convert to the Baptist faith and a candidate for immersion, was just about washing his sins away in the Detroit river when the minions of the law nabbed him for chicken stealing. There's many a slip 'twixt the coop and the dip.

At last JOHN E. PARSONS has been persuaded to tell a little of what he knows about the sugar combine. "Parsons on Contracts" has long been a standard work for lawyers, but "Parsons on Trusts" would be more interesting if he would tell all he knows.

The duty on potatoes is 15 cents a bushel. The quality of some of those imported from Scotland is so low that they are hardly worth the duty. They ought to be given away and would be dear at that. Up to date New England's Early Rose is the best to be had.

"What is the difference between a cyclone and a tornado?" asks the New York Sun; and goes on to explain that one means "whirling" and the other "whirled." But to the man who is destroyed by either, it doesn't much matter whether he is whirling or whirled. He gets there just the same.

The President is bound to fill up all the chairs around the family board. He already has a charming wife and mother-in-law, and now gossip whispers that Secretary BAYARD is soon to be counted in as the President's father-in-law, or say step-father-in-law. Perhaps that's why Mr. and Mrs. CLEVELAND went down to Florida—for orange blossoms.

"General LONGSTREET devotes himself entirely to grape culture on his pretty little estate at Gainesville, Ga.," says a Southern exchange. This is well, as long as he keeps it on his pretty little estate. But 25 years ago he was giving grape to the boys in blue, and it was a nuisance to them. We hope the general will never repeat his former objectionable scattering of grape.

The new tariff bill puts Bibles on the free list. This will relieve the United States government of the duty of seizing pocket Bibles from the strangers who seek our shores. Not long ago the custom house at Detroit seized and confiscated "one Bible" and advertised it for sale to the highest bidder at public auction. Pretty small business for a big government, eh?

The protected monopolists of Pennsylvania are now getting their wind for a grand concerted howl in behalf of American labor. They love American labor, but only when there is a tariff reduction bill pending. At other times they import Bohemian and Italian "scabs" and crowd down the wages of labor to the last notch. The American laborer is beginning to see a dark-complexioned person in the woodpile.

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

How a Portion of it Should be Spent.

An Afghan and Sofa Pillow Mission for Coming Generations.

First Efforts in this Work—Rules for Afghans of all Sorts.

The most comfortable house I ever saw was one in which nearly every room had as a portion of its furnishings some sort of a sofa, couch or lounge, each of which was provided with a huge, soft pillow and a comfortable, large afghan. Going to it as I did once for a visit at a time when very much worn and wearied in mind and body, it seemed like a haven of refuge, a veritable castle of indolence, where my chief occupation was to take the most restful and delicious naps at all hours of the day.

Of course there were other appointments of comfort and luxury even on every side, with the crowning attraction of most delightful people in the persons of my hostess and her family; but those easy couches, those downy pillows and the warm afghans will ever remain in my grateful remembrance. I remember that I then and there registered a vow to have exactly similar arrangements in my own house when I should have one; and if some weary mortals shall rest there as I was rested and so be moved to spread the good fashion till it becomes universal, I shall feel repaid.

In fact, so important does this matter seem to me that I am thinking seriously of starting

An Afghan and Sofa Pillow Mission

for the purpose of supplying these useful articles to those overworked or unenlightened women who have not the time or inclination to make them for themselves. Missions have been established ere now for objects much less important. Indeed, when one stops to consider the matter a moment, one discovers at once how far-reaching the results of such a movement would be. You see a pillow and an afghan lying on a comfortable couch, which is conveniently near, woos one to repose one's weary bones a dozen times a day, when one would not for an instant consider the advisability of going upstairs and going regularly to bed, however much need there might be of it. Being wooed sufficiently we are won, at least occasionally, and drop down for a comfortable nap or, perhaps, for only "forty winks," rising refreshed in mind and body. Now can any one fully estimate the advantage to the rising generation of having mothers who do this sort of thing described above? What placid, reliable nerves, what calm, strong minds, what able and well controlled bodies would be their inheritance who have mothers wise enough to know when they are tired, and sensible enough to seek rest at once! Why, it would not take more than two or three generations' work of the afghan mission, coupled with modern ideas on proper outdoor exercise for women, before American nervousness would become a thing of the past. (Ah! tobacco, I forgot that!) Well, almost done away with, we'll say.

And as my contribution towards starting this good work I'll tell you today a lot of good ways for making afghans of various sorts. Some of these rules are my own, some are furnished by Mrs. Niles, and others are clipped from exchanges, but all have been verified, and each is excellent in its way.

Many people have the idea that an afghan is

An Expensive Luxury,

and furthermore, that it involves an immense amount of labor, but this is a great mistake. To be sure, I have seen an afghan in which there were $10 worth of worsteds, to say nothing of the time and labor employed in making it, but very lovely ones may be made at a much less cost. Crocheted afghans take more material, as a general thing, than knitted ones, and are not usually so serviceable for real hard wear, because few crochet stitches are so firm and strong as knitting. As to the labor involved, well, the other evening we reckoned up the stitches in one which has just been knit at our house, just to see how much work there was in it, and we found there were 200,000 stitches in the stripes alone, exclusive of the putting together and the fringe. When one reflects that there are four distinct movements of the hands to be made to every one of these stitches, and more for some of them, the sum total is rather overwhelming; but as a matter of fact, if a piece of work of this sort is begun and then kept in the knitting bag or basket close at hand, one can easily finish it in the odd moments which would otherwise go to waste. Once done, if made of good materials and enduring colors, it will last a life time.

Here is how two very handsome but serviceable and inexpensive afghans have been made:

No. 1 cost $4.40, together with some time and labor. There were used in it 10 skeins of Columbia Germantown yarn at 44 cents a skein. The colors were soft bright yellow, deep garnet, olive green, cardinal red, and black; two skeins of each were used and they were arranged in the order given, beginning with one stripe of the yellow in the middle and two of each of the others, one either side of the centre, making nine stripes in all. The yellow, green and black stripes were knit in garter stitch with a twisted stripe through the middle. The alternate stripes of garnet and cardinal were knit in a black pattern.

To do this, cast on 42 stitches, slip the first stitch, knit 8 stitches plain and 8 seamed across the needle (No. 17 bone needles were used); knit the last stitch. Repeat this for 8 rows, and then reverse the pattern by knitting seamed where it was first plain and plain where it was seamed. This stripe is 70 blocks or 560 rows long.

The stripes are put together with a crocheted cord, twisted, of yellow and black, and fringe of the various colors is tied in.

The Second Afghan Cost $3.52 Only.

This has eight stripes, and took, therefore, eight skeins of Germantown at 44 cents a skein. The colors are dark coffee, dark olive green, yellow, Indian blue, pale coffee, garnet, yellow and blue; these are arranged in the order given, beginning at the left hand with the dark coffee stripe. This stripe and all the alternate stripes of yellow and coffee are knit in brioche stitch, while the dark olive, two blue, and garnet stripes are knit in the block pattern described above.

Brioche stitch is a very old pattern and is done as follows:

Cast on any number of stitches divisible by three and add four extra stitches for the border; slip the first and knit the second stitch for the border; then * put thread over the needle, slip one stitch as if purling (i. e., put the right needle through the front side of the stitch, point toward the knitter, as though about to purl or seam the stitch), knit two stitches together. * Repeat from * to * till within two stitches of the end; knit these two stitches plain for the border. Every row is the same.

A very handsome and serviceable afghan may be knit of the above stitch in Roman stripes put together with black or some dark color.

Among crochet stitches for afghans may be mentioned our old friend "star stitch." It is almost a year since anyone has asked us to give this famous pattern, and as the "Hour" has gained thousands of new readers since then we give the rule again for their benefit.

STAR STITCH.

Make a chain the required length and pull the last loop out rather longer than the other. Take up one loop from the first chain stitch in the foundation one from the second chain from the third and fourth. There are now five stitches on the needle; throw the thread over the hook and draw through all five; then over and draw through last loop (that is one chain).

Draw this last stitch rather large; put the needle through the little hole at the point of the last shell (hole made by last stitch) and raise a second loop; the third loop is obtained by putting the needle through the back of the last of the five stitches in the shell previously made; and the fourth and fifth loops are raised through the next stitches in the foundation chain; thread over, draw through all five loops on the needle, and work one chain.

Repeat these shells till all across the foundation chain.

Second row—Join the wool at the upper right-hand corner. (A neat way is to fold over the end for a half-inch, draw the loop through, and then work the two threads like one. This is a firm join, and neat, too, if no more wool than is necessary is doubled.) Work three small chain stitches, drawing the last one a little larger; raise a second loop from the chain preceding this, and a third from the first chain; a fourth from the back of the upper stitch in the first star of the preceding row; a fifth by putting the needle through the little hole in the "corner" of the same star (i. e., the first in preceding row); work off all five, and work one chain. Then repeat to the end.

Roman Afghan, in Star Stitch.

This afghan consists of five stripes, three black and two roman.

Materials required—Sixteen skeins of black Starlight Zephyr Germantown yarn, 3 skeins of garnet, 2 skeins each of blue, yellow and pink, 25 skeins in all. The blue and pink should be of a light, delicate shade, the garnet rather bright, and the yellow should be a rich, golden color, having neither an orange nor a lemon tint. The bone hook measures one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

The middle stripe (black) is 35 stars wide; the other stripes are each 30 stars wide.

The Roman stripe is arranged as follows:

One row each of pink, blue, garnet, blue, yellow, garnet, pink and 7 rows of blue.

One row each of pink, garnet, blue, yellow, garnet, pink, 7 rows of black.

One row each of pink, garnet, blue, yellow, pink, garnet, blue, 6 rows of pink.

One row each of blue, pink, garnet, blue, yellow, garnet, pink, 8 rows of garnet.

Work through these colors three times, and then work the first seven rows of the pattern, making in all 151 rows.

The stripes are all 151 rows in length and 30 stars wide, except the middle stripe, which has 35 stars. Care must be taken in beginning and ending each row in star stitch, or it will persist in assuming a diagonal appearance.

In beginning each row after the first, join the wool with s c and make 2 chain. Put the hook through the first of these chains, and raise a stitch; next raise a stitch through the stitch to the right of the eyelet-hole in the first star of the preceding row. Raise the other stitches as usual, and proceed. It is best to have the first 2 stitches in a star quite short, and to draw up the last 2 stitches long and on a level with the top of the last made star. Hold the work quite firmly, and draw it gradually to the right, so that the stars in each row may be directly above the stars in the preceding row. After the 2d row the wool is joined in the 2d of the 2 chains made at the beginning of the 1st row.

In making the last star, after raising a stitch through the eyelet of the last star in the last row, draw the wool through the back part of the last stitch of the star. Leave about an inch and cut off the wool. Do not draw the loose end of the preceding row through the last two stitches, as is told in some directions given, for that draws the work out of shape.

In order to make a good edge work along the edge of each stripe in s c with garnet wool, putting 2 stitches into every star.

The afghan is 48 inches wide and 74 inches long, exclusive of fringe. Make any kind of a pretty fringe you like.

Crazy Striped Afghan in Star Stitch.

A very handsome afghan may be made by taking short lengths of wool, the odds and ends which will accumulate if one does much work of this sort, tying them together and working a wide "crazy" stripe in the star stitch. The knots must be tied very firmly and must come, of course, all on one side of the work. Many prefer to splice the wools by laying the two ends side by side in opposite directions and then working them as though they formed one thread. If a little care is taken in putting the colors together, the result will be very harmonious, gay, yet soft, like the work on Oriental stuffs which show such beautiful combinations of color. Three or four of these gay stripes alternating with other stripes of a plain dark color like black, garnet, green or brown, makes a very handsome rug. Line with light woollen or silk if liked.

Miss W.'s Afghan.

The handsomest afghan I ever saw was crocheted in star stitch of Germantown in the following quantities and colors: 4 skeins of dark garnet, 1½ skeins of white, 1 skein of soft light gray, 1 of cameo pink, ½ skein of light olive green, 1 of dark olive and 1 of pale yellow. There were four stripes of the garnet, each 15 rows wide, and between these were set three stripes composed of the other colors blended in the softest and most harmonious fashion.

The first of these was arranged as follows, one row of each being used in the order given beginning at the left: Blue, white, gray, pink, white, light olive, dark olive, blue, white, gray and pink.

The second stripe was of white, yellow, dark olive, blue, pink, white, yellow, gray, white, blue, light olive, dark olive, pink, white, and gray.

The third stripe was of pink, white, gray, blue, dark olive, yellow, white, gray, pink, white, and blue.

The afghan was finished with a plain fringe simply knotted in.

Another favorite, ranking next to star stitch for usefulness, is the

AFGHAN, TRICOT, OR VICTORIA STITCH.

This pattern is known by all these names, and is a very useful design. There are a great many variations upon it known by as many different names, but they can all be understood easily if this foundation stitch is once mastered.

Make a chain as long as desired, making sure it is long enough, as it takes up somewhat in working.

Pass the hook through the back of the first foundation stitch in the chain and take up a loop; repeat this operation all along, taking up one loop from every chain stitch.

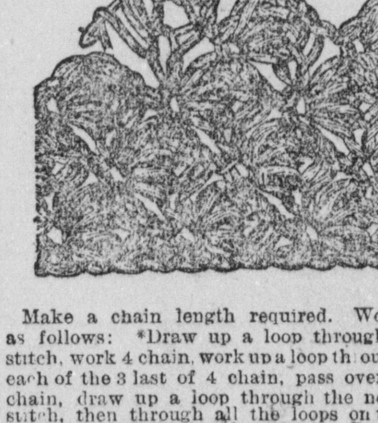
Second row—Throw the wool over hook, pull through two stitches; wool over and work off two more, and so on across the row till but one loop remains on the needle.

The work will look as though horizontal threads were crossed by vertical ones at short and regular intervals. (See cut.)

Third row—Work as the first, taking up a stitch by putting the hook through each of the little vertical lines, which are the stitches previously worked off: when all are taken up work off as in the second row.

It will be readily seen that an ordinary crochet hook would not do at all for this. It is necessary to use a long slender hook of the same size throughout, which is known by the name of afghan hook. In crocheting quilts or afghans one would make a chain to represent the width of the afghan or of the stripe, and not the length, of course, as a very long piece is heavy to hold and hard to manage while working.

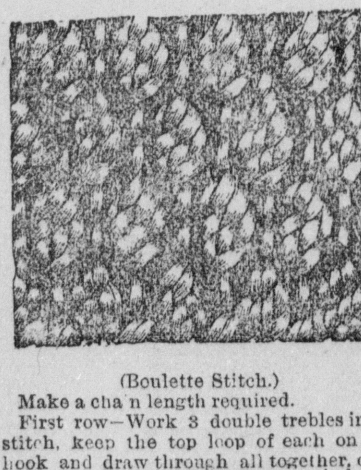
Some New Afghan Stitches.



Make a chain length required. Work as follows: *Draw up a loop through a stitch, work 4 chain, work up a loop through each of the 3 last of 4 chain, pass over 2 chain, draw up a loop through the next stitch, then through all the loops on the hook together, *repeat from * to *. Break thread.

Second row—*Always repeat from this row, and commence on right to keep the pattern on the right side, draw up a loop between two scallops, work 4 chain, draw up a loop through each of the first three stitches and one through the top of next scallop draw through all the loops on hook together, * repeat from * to *.

Afghan Stitch, No. 2.

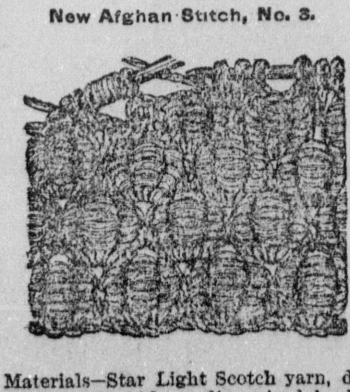


(Boulette Stitch.)

Make a chain length required.

First row—Work 3 double trebles into a stitch, keep the top loop of each on the hook and draw through all together, close with 1 chain, 1 chain, pass over 1 stitch, and repeat from the beginning of the row. Break off wool: in the next row commence at right hand and work the tuft stitch over the plain stitch of last row.

New Afghan Stitch, No. 3.



Materials—Star Light Scotch yarn, dark blue and old gold; medium-sized hook of wood, bone or rubber. The afghan is worked in stripes, then sewed together. Tie in fringe for a finish.

Make a chain of 24 stitches of blue.

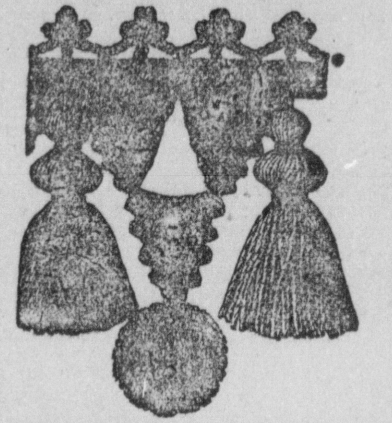
Work * 1 D C into 1 stitch, turn yarn 6 times over needle, insert hook into next stitch, draw up a loop, draw through all the loops on hook together, * repeat from * to * to end of row, then break yarn off.

Second row—At right hand work up 3 loops in tricot from the loops between each of the clusters of roll picot. Work off in usual way.

(Commence each row at right hand.)

In next row work the roll points between those of last row. Continue until strip is long enough, then end off. About four strips of blue and three of old gold make yard wide for afghan.

Crocheted Fringe.



The above fringe is a change from the old time knotted fringe, being crocheted and then sewed on the article to be ornamented. The stitch is single crochet in back part of loop. The tassels are made and sewed on afterwards. The pattern shows exactly how it is made.

Afghan Crocheted in Blocks.

Materials—These skeins of Star Light Scotch yarn and half a skein of all shades of bright colors. A bone hook.

Make a chain of 6 stitches, join. Crochet over this ring 3 treble and 1 chain, 3 treble and 1 chain, until you have 12 treble stitches, every 3 treble joined by a chain stitch. This centre should be of some bright color, yellow or orange.

Next row with scarlet, crochet 3 treble stitches over the chain stitch, 1 chain and three more treble stitches looping or catching over the same chain stitch, then 1 chain and 3 treble catching over the next chain, and so on until you have 24 treble stitches, every three united by a chain stitch.

Now tie on another color and crochet the third row, the corners the same as preceding round; then 1 chain and 3 treble caught over the chain between the 6 treble forming the corners, and so proceed.

The outer and last row in every block is always black. Sew blocks together with black. The number used for afghan or carriage robe is 108 blocks, 9 wide, 12 long. For an afghan it needs no lining, but for carriage robe, line with old gold canton flannel.

EVA MARIE NILES.

Baby's Knitted Blanket.

Materials—1½ lbs. White Lady Gray, and long wooden or bone needles, No. 3.

Cast on one stitch and increase at the end of every row until the plain knitting measures 1 yard and 5 inches deep, then narrow by knitting last two in every row together till you have two stitches, which bind off.

BORDER.—Work 1 round of double crochet.

Second round—*1 long treble (yarn twice round hook) 1 chain, miss 1*, repeat from * to *.

Third round—Do 2 rounds of pretty shell work, increasing at corners.

Sixth round—Work 8 treble into a hole, miss a hole, 1 short stitch into next, and so on to make a finished scallop all round.

Run a thick satin ribbon in spaces left by the round of long treble.

Twisted Crocheted Cord.

This may be made in silk or yarn to match article worked. Make a chain of four stitches, join, crochet towards you in single crochet. By holding cord firmly in left hand, and twisting it towards you with the right, you will see that it is a square tube. The loop to be taken up is the horizontal one between the corners, or ridges. It looks like a seam stitch in knitting, each round it comes one stitch in advance of the one below, thus forming the twist. Put the work under the loop, throw thread over and draw through. Thread over again and draw through both stitches. In working you are constantly turning the cord from you with left hand.

MRS. M. E. W.

Lowell, Mass.

"Hour" Correspondence.

MRS. E. W. C., Milton, Calavares county, Cal.—Morse & Kaley, Milford, N. H., manufacturers of crocheting cotton, will send you a book of quilt designs for six cents in postage stamps. These rules are so long that we do not like to give them in the "Hour," because they leave no room for other things.

"L. S.," Groton, Mass.—The following is a good rule for knitted bed socks:

Materials, four ounces of Starlight Spanish yarn, bone needles, No. 10.

Cast on 56 stitches, and knit * 2 plain, seam 2, * repeat what comes between stars over and over 'till 30 rows are finished.

Then do 30 rows of plain knitting.

Sixty-first row—Slip 1, narrow, knit plain till within 3 stitches of end of row, then narrow, 1 plain. Knit 7 rows of plain knitting.

Repeat from sixty-first row, four times more.

Next row—For the heel, knit 12 plain, turn, and knit these 12 stitches backwards and forwards for 20 rows.

Twenty-first row—Slip 1, narrow, rest plain.

Twenty-second row—Plain knitting. Repeat last two rows four times more.

Thirty-first row—Bind off 6, pick up 12 stitches along the side of the heel (knitting each stitch as you pick it up). Knit all the stitches upon the other needle, and then work 12 stitches on that side the same as above to form the other half of heel. Then having 46 stitches on the needle, continue for the foot, working all plain knitting for 44 rows.

Forty-fifth row—Slip 1, narrow, knit all along till within 3 stitches of the end of the row, then narrow, 1 plain.

Forty-sixth row—Plain.

Repeat the last 2 rows 9 times.

Next row—Slip 1 * narrow, 2 plain * there will be 1 stitch to knit at the end of the row.

Next row—Plain.

Next row—Slip 1, * narrow, 1 plain, * repeat from * to *. Bind off. Sew up sock neatly.

Lady Gray or Starlight Germantown will make nice socks.

NORTH BENNET STREET SCHOOL.—"A. C." is informed that the industrial school inquired for is located at 39 North Bennet street, Boston. Inquire of the superintendent, Miss E. P. Rudd, for the further particulars desired.

Paper Car Wheels.

[Chicago Journal.]

Richard N. Allen, the inventor of the paper car wheel, is in town just now. He is here to meet George Pullman. When Allen made his first set of paper car wheels in 1869 he was laughed at, and it was with difficulty that he got the use of a wood car for six months to test his invention. The Pullman Palace Car Company gave him his first order for a hundred wheels in 1871, and a few years later the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company made 17,000 such wheels in one year. One of the first sets of wheels experimented with under a sleeper is now on exhibition in Hudson, N. Y. It has a record of 300,000 miles travel. Only the body of the wheel is of paper. The material is a calendered rye straw "board" of thick paper, made at Morris, Ill. This is sent to the works in circular sheets of 22 to 40 inches in diameter. Two men standing by piles of these rapidly brush over each sheet an even coat of flour paste, until there are a dozen of them, which make a layer. The layers are subjected to a hydraulic press, with a pressure of 500 tons. After various other manipulations several of these twelve-sheet layers are pressed together, until there are formed circular blocks containing 120 to 160 sheets each, compressed to 5½ or 4½ inches thickness, just the size to fit the inner circle of the tire.

Grabbed Him Quick.

[Chicago Times.]

"So you think you can dress a show window so that the ladies will all stop and look at it, do you?" asked the manager of a dry goods store of an applicant for work.

"Yes, sir, I do."

"Well, sir, what is the first thing you would do?"

"I'd put a big mirror in the window and ——"

"That's enough, young man: we don't want you as an employe. We'll take you in as a partner."

When George Got Indignant.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

"What is an anthropoid, George?" said Bessie, just before they turned the lamp down.

"An anthropoid, my dear, is an animal resembling man," was George's prompt reply.

"Why, George, I stood up in front of one for eight blocks in the car this afternoon!"

And the lamp flickered and went out.

He Provided the Contribution Box.

[Savannah News.]

At Columbus, Sunday night, there was an announcement at one of the churches that a collection would be taken up. This caused a general stampede among the young men, who go just to see the girls. A certain young gentleman was in such a hurry to leave that he forgot his hat.

MANY CALLED,

But Who Will be Chosen at Chicago in June?

John Sherman the Only Working Aspirant for the Nomination.

Something About Each of the 26 Citizens Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There are 26 citizens of the United States who have been mentioned as the probable or possible Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States. Nevertheless, if it were not for John Sherman's mad chase after the bauble it might be said that this highest distinction of the Republican party, which has always heretofore provoked a general conflict, is now going abegging. Some readers of THE GLOBE have doubtless seen many more earnest contests for town-meeting honors. It is not the material for a first-rate fight that is lacking, it is the inclination that seems to be needed.

Away down in Maine is James Gillespie Blaine, who has been a presidential candidate for the recognition of three national conventions. This year he says no, thank you. Mr. Blaine has grown old and gray in the search for a path to the White House. He was 46 in 1876, now he is 58. He will return from Europe, however, in time for the campaign and will no doubt have a good deal to do with the nomination. But it is not expected here that he will ever be the candidate again.

In New Hampshire the good and beneficent Henry William Blair is among the mentioned. Mr. Blair is a first-rate citizen, but he is in too great a hurry to bring on the millennium. He has a soldier record.

Across the Connecticut lives George F. Edmunds of Vermont, another senator of the United States, who is mentioned from force of habit. The lofty-tofty element in the Republican party of Massachusetts backed Mr. Edmunds until they learned that he

Took His Spirits Straight

and regularly. They need not have taken fright from this, for the vinegary and frigid Vermonter has hardly another human streak in him, except his love for fishing.

Down the valley at Hartford lives Senator Joseph R. Hawley, who has just married a strong, sensible young English woman. General Hawley would like first rate to continue the reign of a bride in the White House, but he has not a sufficient number of avowed weaknesses to give him a national popularity.

The Empire State has four mentionables. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, the late William H. Vanderbilt's lawyer and now the president of the New York Central, is the most attractive man in the lot. Mr. Depew says that he is all already president enough, but then he would not refuse to catch the malaria in the White House. The Democrats would walk off with four granger Republican States as easily as they pleased if this manager of a hated monopolist and the people-be-damned's estate should be nominated by the other fellows.

Levi Perry Morton, a Vermont tailor before he became a bloated New York bondholder, could not thaw out the Northwest even as well as Mr. Depew could. Besides he is weaker in his own State.

Senator William Maxwell Evarts is a rapidly losing quantity. He has dropped a peg every session since he came to the Senate. Now his voice is cracked, and he munches his words. He is failing fast.

His new colleague, Senator Frank Hiscock, is not half as big as he looks, but fully as lazy. Mr. Hiscock in the Senate is an accident that will not be allowed to occur again. He is handsome, but will hardly get beyond the mentioning stage of the game.

William Walter Phelps was born in New York and works there. But he sleeps on this side of the Passaic. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Reed are the most conspicuous men among the Republicans of the House; one is bony, while the other is fat; one bangs his hair, while the other has none to bang; one is industrious, while the other came into the world feeling tired. After the people had walloped Mr. Phelps two or three times in presidential contests they might finally get over the general

Suspicion That He is a Dude

and give him a fair chance. In Pennsylvania there are two of the 26 mentioned. The first is Senator Don Cameron, who is now past 50, but is really older than his father at 90. The senator has not enough juice in him to make a passable candidate.

Governor Beaver is much likelier timber. He lost a leg in the war and walks on a crutch. The Governor is not an altogether invisible dark horse.

General William Tecumseh Sherman always turns his political chances over to his less glorious brother. This is wise, for the general knows and cares no more about our politics and civil laws than the Czar of Russia.

John Sherman has already been a candidate before two conventions, but has never succeeded in getting more than one seventh of the delegates. He was a leading character in politics over 30 years ago.

Governor Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, who will go to Chicago to champion Sherman's boom just as Garfield did eight years ago, is a trifling, little man whose brass and lungs have achieved for him a notoriety that always attends upon the widest mouth and the longest ears.

Another big major in the field is Congressman William McKinley, the wide-faced shepherd of the highly protected Ohio sheep. If the campaign is to be run on a stiff protective tack Major McKinley would not be half bad.

Out in Indiana, which is now pretty well confirmed in its Democracy, ex-Senator Ben Harrison, who was a general in the war and whose grandfather rolled into the White House, 48 years ago, on a barrel of hard cider, is not without hope. He would be a more likely man, however, for the second place on the ticket, but not too likely for even that uncertain honor.

The likeliest man in Indiana is Judge Walter Q. Gresham, who has a bit of anti-monopoly in his nature, and who has also the itch for political preferment, his own deprecatory words to the contrary notwithstanding. Wall street would be against him. He left the bench to become Arthur's postmaster-general, but the retiring president restored him to his judicial position when he saw that his administration must come to an end. Judge Gresham has a war record, but most potent of all is the fact that he belongs to

The Campbellite Church.

Garfield was a member of this same body, but he had not the hold on his brethren that Gresham enjoys. It is the most clannish sect in the United States and carries its religion right into politics. The Campbellites are most numerous in Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. I have heard them predict that they could give even the vote of Kentucky to Brother Gresham.

Up in Michigan ex-Governor Alger, who started out for the vice presidency, is rounding up about the presidency. General Alger was a poor private in the beginning of the war and a brigadier at its close. Then he made a few millions and became governor of Michigan. I sometimes guess that the Republicans will pass all the old leaders by and pick up a Westerner like Alger, with dead loads of soap to distribute.

Across Lake Michigan is Governor Jerry Rusk of Wisconsin, who never amounted to much until a short time ago, when he sent his militia to fire into a crowd of poor, chattering Poles and Bohemians called Anarchists. He was in the army.

Illinois has five of the 26 mentioned citizens. General Sheridan claims the Sucker State, but he says he will not make a fool of himself and go into politics.

Ex-Secretary Bob Lincoln of Chicago is not an unlikely candidate. He would be respectfully treated on account of his father, whom he is wholly unlike. The son is as cold as steel and

Awfully Commonplace,

or had I better say conventional? He, too, says the politicians shall not make a fool of him.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom has a face a good deal like Abraham Lincoln's, and he cultivates the war president's whiskers. The senator is a sharp politician, just as Lincoln was, but he will bear watching. He lacks magnetism and has won his way by his coolness and shrewdness.

Senator Charles B. Farwell, a bright citizen of Chicago, is also among the mentioned. He is a millionnaire partner of his brother in the dry goods business. Charles is a wicked political manipulator, while Brother John V. is a good Sunday school worker; still they both get there simultaneously, and would make a strong team in a presidential campaign.

Your Uncle Dick Oglesby, Governor of Illinois, has not been overlooked in the mentioning business. I should say, however, that his race was run. Anyhow, Illinois is all split up into factions on both sides of the political fence.

Beyond the Mississippi there are two mentioned men. The conspicuous one is Senator William Boyd Allison of Iowa. He came to Congress with Blaine, and has been with him ever since. He never trod on anybody's corn, and is as slick as ice. A good many think he's Blaine's heir.

The last of the 26 is Senator Leland Stanford, who was war governor of California, and who now holds down one of the highest priced seats in the United States Senate. He is the most widely advertised philanthropist living on this continent today, but is hardly the man for the honest farmer of the Republican party to warm up to. And the tariff is going to bring the farmer into national politics. So much the better, too, for national politics.

I believe I have named all the Republican mentionables up to date. Senator Sherman is the oldest man of them all.

MORGAN.

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Drama and the Union Square Theatre.

Napoleon's Pictures Reveal Something of the Popular Feeling.

Daniel Webster, William Lloyd Garrison and Roscoe Conkling.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Union Square theatre quietly got afire near midday on the last proper day of February, the day before leap year's celebration. I was coming up town about 3 o'clock, and marvelled to see in the evening papers that the block I had passed going down town only two hours before was probably ruined. So I got off the elevated train at Fourteenth street and walked over to the theatre. The whole block stood intact, but the blackened window frames, some firemen on the roof and the steam engines blowing black smoke below, described the modern story of the havoc made by fire. My mind reverted to the scenes of my youth when the smallest fire would set all the great bells to ringing and call out long lines of men from their business or their dissipations, to pull little pump engines through the streets, attended by masses of rowdies. I saw the first steam fire engine which came to the East from Cincinnati, where it had been invented; it was called the Firefly, it seems to me, and after it had made a magnificent exhibition of its simple and pacific power, the multitude, composed of firemen and their abettors, hissed it. So it is when a great intellect takes position against the wishes of the multitude in behalf of some general good which that intellect perceives beyond the vulgar ken of the day; everybody hisses it, and it triumphs at last through the experience its success proves. Our steam fire engines and the paid firemen of this day make a rather better showing on parade occasions than the military and the other civic societies, as I could see on Washington's birthday in Washington city, when the firemen came out the first, and I remarked to a friend that their mediæval costume was about the last vestige of such times as are described in Schiller and in the German pictures of about the thirteenth century. These costumes are

Not Inconsistent with Our Day,

because they are made for utility, the fireproof hats with their backward roofs to shed water, and the capes and boots, however picturesque, being strictly in accordance with the needs of the firemen under strain from falling water and battlements. About the time the Union Square Theatre was first opened I was taken into it one afternoon, probably about 18[illegible]9, to see a show such as the first management had provided. Mr. Shook, who had been a prosperous politician, had brought out some kind of a pantomime or farce with a ballet. At that time it was thought that New York needed a ballet theatre to give a light amusement with sensuous suggestions. But in a little while it was found that the higher the standard of amusement the more people could be drawn from many different classes to patronize the exhibition, and the proprietor called upon A. M. Palmer, who had been a librarian in the Mercantile Library, to come in and supervise the entertainment. We, consequently, had a theatre which successively produced not only the strictly current pieces from the French stage, but now and then discovered a provincial and almost forgotten piece, like the "Two Orphans," and played it to that average humanity which likes to sympathize with suffering and virtue. This theatre, indeed, had more influence over the present taste of public amusements than any theatre known in New York since Wallack's. It finally separated into two theatres, Mr. Palmer going up town to Twenty-fourth street, where he has had, under somewhat inferior household conditions, a reproduction of his career at the Union Square Theatre, continuing its career until at the moment it was burnt it had represented the best of Bronson Howard's compositions for a very long run. In some respects, however, the Union Square Theatre is now too far down town and its surroundings have not been particularly established on account of the great number of

Unemployed and Loitering Actors

who hang around its sidewalks and give it the name of the Rialto, or the slave market. In that vicinity many of the theatre agencies have been established which select companies and keep on the stretch or string a large quantity of second rate aspiring material. A large bar had been developed for the entertainment of this class and their admirers. Shook retired from the theatrical business some time ago, though he kept a patronizing eye over it; he belonged to an old North River Dutch family named by their parents for various literary and classical characters, and queerly enough the name of Sheridan, who was a theatrical lessee and dramatic author, adhered to the master of the Union Square. At the time this theatre was being destroyed, two new theatres were under construction or completed in New York, both in the vicinity of Forty-second street, and of these the New Broadway, or French's Theatre, has been opened during the present week. It occupies the site of the former Cosmopolitan Concert Garden, which for a time was crowded, but soon ran down and gave way to the Casino in the same neighborhood, which has been one of the principal Jewish places of amusement here, getting the support of that large oriental population which loves amusements and public intercourse. I recollect in my childhood seeing the name of French on the playbooks I used to buy after visiting the theatre, and it is the same family of Frenches which has developed from the playbook publication into controllers of European plays in America and managers. The Grand Opera House, built by Mr. Pike of Cincinnati, a prosperous whiskey speculator, which was used by Fisk for the headquarters of the Erie railroad and opera and burlesque under the same roof, finally in the nature of things passed down to be a cheap theatre for the multitude, and at last Mr. French outbid Abbey and Pool and all its former lessees, and now controls it. There I saw last Wednesday afternoon Frank Mayo play an adaptation from Alexander Dumas and his "Three Guardsmen." Mayo seems to have based his style in this piece upon that of the two Wallacks, James W. and Lester, the former of whom was probably

The Best Melodramatic Actor

this country has ever known. He excelled in chivalric pieces such as "The Man in the Iron Mask," and in character parts like Fagin. I also went to see the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at Daly's Theatre in February, which I had seen 25 years previously at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, when the Richings family produced it. Mr. Daly's performance is delicate and well-studied and has a panorama painted for it in better art than the playgoers of the last generation were familiar with; yet, on the whole, I thought, as I was looking at the piece, that I would prefer to read this beautiful Dryad piece in the text rather than see it realized by human people. The farce played during the course of the piece is not very pert or apt in the production, because the best of Shakespeare's composition are his descriptive scraps and vistas, while his comedy can be realized to a higher degree by the fancy than expressed to the ear. There is something in the modern criticism that Shakespeare does not play to the multitude as well as the comedies and involved stories which are written at the present day. In the hands of a thoroughly trained artist like Edwin Booth several of Shakespeare's pieces still draw upon a scholastic class, but the tendency of modern times is not much to respect traditional great names unless they give us effects suited to the novel reading, joy seeking day. Mr. Irving's rendition of Mephistopheles was not as successful in this country as in Great Britain, because on that side of the water people keep up their reading in the old lines more than here, and after a brief run Irving had to withdraw his "Faust" and give us melanges of short plays. I do not think, from what I can hear, that Mr. Irving's second visit to this country has sustained the promise of his first visit, though in particular cities he may have drawn more money. In the fire at the Union Square, the Star Theatre as it is now called, had

A Short Call for Existence,

and since Wallack left that theatre and came up town he has found that a more convenient location had very little to do with an enlarged success, for the reason I have given, that the taste of old theatregoers is not the taste of the present day. Mr. Abbey may have had a fair amount of luck with this theatre, but I think that the contrary is the verdict. A theatre of that kind should have cut out for itself the encouragement of native playwrights, and have obtained the first fruits of writers like Bronson Howard, who has certainly developed from rather crude and pastoral beginnings toward a confident, highly sustained drama of the immediate day, in the piece called "The Henrietta."

As I was riding uptown I heard Mr. Belden, formerly the partner of Fisk, say that it was a blessing that the Union Square Theatre had burnt during the daytime, and that he thought it would be an equal blessing if several of the New York theatres were to burn down during the hours of business when they had no audiences within them to incur the risk of the fire. French's new theatre is said to be thoroughly fireproof. The Casino, which is the most beautiful theatre perhaps in this country, has such involved entrances running through the shell and circle of the building that Mr. Belden remarked that a fire there would probably lead to a great calamity. Several years ago I went over to Brooklyn after the theatre had burned there with several score of young people in it, and saw the charred bodies of men, women and young people, looking like sticks of wood, charred, unrecognizable, mere blackened idols such as the Hindoos worship, and the sight gave me for a long time a fear of theatres. I was told at Tyson's Hotel Agency, which controls about 15 of the news and theatre stands in our principal hotels, that the four theatres which are now drawing the most regular full audiences were Daly's, the Lyceum, the Union Square and the Casino.

During the week I went to see the Albert Spencer collection of paintings which has brought such exceptionally large prices during a winter when auction sales have not been generally productive. This is the same Mr. Spencer, I think, who has been a sporting man for the past 30 years, but he has a mind and tastes which he has cultivated by following his business, not as a matter of dissipation, but as a normal occupation. He made money for several years in connection with Morrissey and Reed, and kept away from the race tracks, paid no attention to racing horses to run, and in those years was taking the French artistic publications and learning what was the prevailing standard of painting. He began to buy with mingled caution and boldness, and several years ago had a large sale, which in the main brought him increased prices. The present exhibition was almost entirely made up of Rembrandtish modern pictures of small size by Diaz and others who paint for the boudoir rather than for the great salon. The most remarkable exception was a splendid specimen of Gerome, "The Snake Charmer." This gallery was exhibited in the rear of the Stewart mansion, in a new building put up for picture displays and auctions, was attended from morning until bedtime by hosts of people of all sorts many of them apparently persons without the means to buy such pictures, but which attendance was indicative of the broader

Desire and Passion for Art.

The same enlargement of the cultivation is to be seen in the success of expensive artistic publications such as the Curio, which has been established here with a French editor, and it takes up the higher range of literary and literary subjects, treating them easily and agreeably and generally without harshness. The water color exhibition, which closed last Saturday, was also suggestive of the large number of persons, female as well as male, who make a living in our time by painting from nature or from domestic household scenes, combining figures and landscapes. It is good policy of the artists in these exhibitions to mark their pictures, not according to their wishes as to prices, but according to their necessity and judgment. I notice that the British-Americans are in the habit of exhibiting at these American semi-annual exhibitions, and they generally put their figures down at such a limitation that they get the benefit of a largely expanded public, whereas, the high priced pictures come within the means of comparatively few. A foreigner who deals in all manner of literary and artistic productions, recently said to me that, though he was from the continent of Europe, he had grown, like the Americans, to prefer home subjects and would rather have a British mezzotint than a modern French etching or photogravure, and would rather have an American subject than either. During the past week one of our dealers on Fifth avenue has filled his window with prints of Napoleon in all situations, and at all prices; and he told me that in a single day he sold one customer $175 worth of pictures of Napoleon and Josephine. The influence of Napoleon is above all historical and disparaging criticism based upon merely national resentments. For example, a poor Irishman went into the store I have described, after he had looked into the window for half an hour, and inquired how much he would have to pay for

A Picture of Napoleon.

The dealer said that he had them at all prices, from $90 down to $10. "Show me one at $10," said the Irishman, who was a tolerably old personage. It being shown to him he said: "Now, I have got $5, and I will put that down and come in a few days and pay you the other $5." Standing before the picture the old man said: "Isn't he beautiful? "Isn't he a great man?" In like manner Governor Stanford of California said to me last summer that he thought Napoleon would increase in intellectual estimation as men became more and more acquainted, as they receded from him, with his state papers and political axioms. The governor thought that Napoleon had been for several years the victim of the revolutionary circumstances under which he was produced, but that as he emerged from its conditions and became individual his grasp of general situations and of future problems was prophetic. The same revolution has been quietly going on with reference to Daniel Webster, who for 25 or 30 years, when the old abolition school had its sway, was held up to us as a man careless about his convictions, principles and financial obligations, thereby carrying out an old statement in the books of character, that it was an ingenious and reprehensible way of traducing a great man by calling attention to his minor talents in order not to have to discuss his greater and nobler parts. The combat which Eli Thayer of Worcester has been waging for some time back with the snorting school of Abolitionists, has been read in all parts of the country with interest. William Lloyd Garrison, notwithstanding his public statue has been set up in Boston, seems to be the personage who is most immediately pointed at in this remeasuring of forces. Before Mr. Thayer began this discussion I had noticed that when Garrison went to Baltimore city, about 1829, to join Benjamin Lundy in the publication of an emancipation newspaper, there were some 300 protection societies in the slave States, bottomed upon a moral dissatisfaction with

The Institution of Slavery.

When Mr. Garrison got to Baltimore he changed the methods of Mr. Lundy, who was a Quakerly sort of person, and began to attack individuals as if they were personally responsible for the status of slavery. So in a little while there were personal inquisitors, and all the work which Lundy had done dissolved and the publication of the Liberator was moved back to Boston, 500 miles in the rear of the actual institution of slavery. Mr. Thayer, however, must remember that for a good while the indifferent public regarded his enterprise as audacious, and impudent also, and Henry Ward Beecher was long denounced as a man who habitually preached the arming of people with Sharpe's rifles to fight the Constitution. The Northern people get over even the recollection of their victories quicker than the Southern people get over the recollection of their progress. A few years ago, when I was in South Carolina, after the Greeley movement of 1872, I heard Governor Aiken of that State speak with a certain gratulation over Mr. Beecher's scandal and trial, saying that he had inspired his sister to make the misrepresentations on a grand scale, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Persons who deal in perfection as a political quantity are often disappointed at finding that those who followed them and took half-way or moderate positions really accomplished the durable work of reformation.

Ex-Senator Conkling's letter to the Pittsburg Republicans was immediately taken up here by

A Sullen and Neutral Interest,

as a bid for the presidential nomination. As I took the position when Mr. Blaine published his letter to Mr. Jones at Pittsburg that Blaine meant what he said, I am also willing to believe that Conkling's letter meant nothing more than his desire to stand well with his old party associates, who will be ultimately the conservators of his fame, and I will give the statement of a lawyer who long admired Conkling, and reluctantly separated from him during the last Blaine campaign, and has since renewed the acquaintance. Said he:

"Mr. Conkling is a much changed man from what we knew him to be in the three or four closing years of his senatorial life, and for a year or two after he left the Senate. He had a sharp, hard, harsh, satirical tone which was not agreeable to those who liked him, and was very agreeable to those who knew him but little. In the last two or three years he has got over that entirely. He is now a mild, rather gentle personage. He is conspicuous for his veracity; he will not lie to you for one interest or the other, and he will not dispute with you very much in these days. There is a good deal that is manly and wholesome about him. I suppose what worried him toward the close of his public life was the running down of his financial affairs. He is rather a thrifty being, too independent to want to owe anything to any man. By the defalcation of some of his subordinates in private life he came out of the Senate many thousand dollars in debt. From what I can learn the Johnson deficit in Utica cost him something like $80,000. He therefore settled down after he had ultimately lost the senatorship, to make up the wastage of his public years, and by hard work and method and talent he has got into a fine practice and is probably out of debt and again ahead of the world. This has restored his equanimity, while increasing years have shown him the impossibility of a single will dominating such a large country or even one of the political parties in it."

I draw from Mr. Conkling's pacific letter quite a different view from some of the New York papers.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for leucorrhœa excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, weak back, and "female weakness."

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Canadian Parliament has ordered an investigation of trusts.

Coal has been reduced in Pennsylvania to the price of last November.

The decrease in the public debt since June 30, 1887, has been $76,974,022.

Union Pacific's net earnings in January, $81,056 less than in the same month last year.

William O. Haskell, news editor of the Boston Herald, died on Thursday evening last of consumption, aged 44.

Mrs. Heaton Manice, formerly an actress, shot herself through the heart at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, last week.

Mrs. Langtry is seriously ill, prostrated by the receipt of a cablegram announcing the death of her father, Mr. La Breton, dean of Jersey.

At Teuaha, Tex., Wednesday night, a mob of 200 men took Tom Forsythe, the confessed murderer of Treasurer Hill, from the jail and hung him to a tree.

The French Protestant College at Lowell, Mass., will be removed to Springfield, where land for a new building will be given and other advantages offered.

Dr. Joseph B. Holder, curate of the American Museum of Natural History in New York city, died Tuesday. Dr. Holder was born in Lynn, Mass., on Oct. 24, 1824.

A cyclone visited Newton, Kan., Thursday last, wrecking a number of buildings and causing about $50,000 damage. Two persons were killed and a number injured.

The Canadian Parliament is considering the propriety of appointing a tribunal corresponding to our interstate commerce commission to settle their railway disputes.

In the Rhode Island House of Representatives the bill prescribing weekly payments to employes of manufacturing corporations and others was defeated by a vote of 23 to 36.

The threatened strike on the railroad lines of the Pennsylvania company has been averted, the freight conductors and brakemen having been granted an advance of wages.

The deaf and dumb institution at Fulton, Mo., owned by the State, was burned on the 27th ult. All of the pupils were removed in safety. Loss, $500,000; insured for $55,000.

A son of old Ossawattomie Brown was extensively advertised to lecture in Chicago the other evening. Only five persons turned out to hear him, and he declined to speak.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, editor of the Independent, was thrown from a Chambers-street car at Barclay-street ferry, New York, Wednesday, and sustained injuries of a very severe character.

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society reports that 1000 persons are houseless and homeless in Mount Vernon, Ill., the scene of the recent tornado, and that aid of every description is greatly needed.

An old Frenchman named Duvert has been discovered at San Francisco with four wives, all under 16 years of age. One of them committed suicide with rat poison recently, which led to an investigation.

Blocks of ice that were cut in the lake at Memphis, Mo., for storage in the icehouses, were found in many instances to contain large catfish that had been frozen solid. Some of the fish were over a foot in length.

A supper and reception was given to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., last Wednesday, over 300 members of the congregation being present to wish her godspeed on her contemplated trip to Florida.

The ship joiners in the employ of the New England Shipbuilding Company at Bath, Me., have asked for an increase of pay. They demand $2.50 per day, an advance of 50 cents, and 40 joiners quit work to-day.

Sixteen thousand bushels of potatoes, consigned to one firm, were received at Boston on Thursday, from Liverpool, by the steamer Carthaginian. This is the largest shipment of potatoes ever made to Boston, except from Canadian ports.

In the Admiralty Court at St. John, N. B., Friday, Captain Porter and First Mate Goudey of the ship Vancouver were found guilty of gross acts of misconduct and tyranny, and the certificates of both were cancelled indefinitely.

Another breach has been made in the ranks of the Lehigh strikers. Several assemblies have notified their members to return to work, and the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company have ordered their mules back to the mines. By next week 20,000 strikers will be at work.

The statement was made in the Canadian Parliament Thursday, on behalf of the government, that if British vessels undertook to seal in Behring sea they did it on their own responsibility, and no government vessel would be sent up to protect them.

Fire broke out in Sanborn's block, Great Falls, N. H., on the 27th ult., resulting in its complete destruction, as well as that of the Gilpatrick, Bates and Marston buildings, all wooden, situated on Main street, near Fore street. Loss, $55,000. All had nearly full insurance.

A number of boys who were coasting on Bunker hill, Edmunds Village, Me., on the 27th, lost control of the double-runner and ran into the guard-rail of the bridge. Abram Seely, 18 years, received injuries which will probably result fatally. Two others were seriously hurt.

A Republican congressional committee was chosen in Washington Thursday night. The New England members are: Connecticut, C. A. Russell; Maine, C. A. Boutelle; Massachusetts, R. T. Davis; New Hampshire, Senator Blair; Rhode Island, Senator Aldrich; Vermont, J. W. Stewart.

Two men and three women, known in Boston as the Albany street gang, were sentenced in that city on Thursday. The men were given 20 years; two young girls to five and one old woman to seven years' imprisonment. Four other male members of the gang were acquitted, but re-arrested on another charge.

Two masked men entered the barroom of the Baum House at Miamisburg, O., on the 27th ult., and forced the proprietor, Charles Baum, at the point of a revolver to serve them with drinks and then to turn over the contents of his safe, $[illegible]00 in money. As they were departing Baum fired at them. They returned the fire, two shots taking effect.

The engineers and firemen on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway and its connections, known as the Southwest system, have been granted an advance in wages. The employes asked for an increase several weeks ago, and while they did not get everything they demanded, they express themselves as well satisfied.

Oscar F. Beckwith, aged 80 years, was hanged at the court house in Hudson, N. Y., Friday, for the murder of Simon Vandercook of Austerlitz, Jan. 10, 1882. This case had become celebrated from the fact that the condemned man had been sentenced to death six times. He had had two trials, and his case has been twice passed upon by the general term of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

The Boston Master Builders' Association, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution to the effect "that this association reaffirms the position it has heretofore assumed upon the question of individual liberty, viz.: That there should be no discrimination against individuals in giving employment, either because they belong to unions or societies, or because they do not belong to unions or societies, and we recommend all members of this association to be guided by this principle."

Despatches from northern Michigan say that all the upper peninsular railroads are blockaded. The storm of Thursday and Friday was one of the most severe ever known. The snow storm was accompanied by a heavy gale. The storm reaches the entire length of Lake Superior and well down into the southern peninsula, where the roads are also reported to be badly crippled. Snow from six to 10 feet deep is drifted at Cheboygan, St. Ignace and Mackinac. Several trains are stalled, and no mails have ventured through since Wednesday.

Commodore Samuel Barron, a distinguished officer of the United States and Confederate navies, died on Sunday on his farm in Essex county, Va., at the age of 80 years. At the breaking out of the war he was a post captain in the navy, and resigned and entered the Confederate navy and was commissioned as commodore. He was assigned to his first duty after leaving Richmond in command of Fort Hatteras, at Hatteras Inlet, where he was captured, with his command, and sent to Fort Warren. He commanded the only American man-of-war that ever forcibly entered the Bosphorus, and the affair created quite a sensation at the time.

In January Robert Mills applied to the Massachusetts State board of lunacy and charity for aid. He stated that he belonged in England; that he stole a passage from there to Canada, and had tramped from that country to Boston. He wanted to be sent back to England, and got a chance on board a cattle steamer sailing on Jan. 28. A few days ago the steamer Carthaginian of the Allan line arrived and among those on board was Mills, who had obtained a passage on the strength of a cattleman's pass, which bore the name of W. J. Alexander. Superintendent Wrightington and Collector Saltonstall have now refused to allow Mills to land. Mills will again be sent back to England.

The bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association gives for the first time official statistics of the production of all kinds of steel made in the United States during 1887. The aggregate amounts to the enormous quantity of 3,739,750 net tons, which exceeds by 30 per cent. our production of all kinds of steel in 1886, in which year we, for the first time, produced more steel than Great Britain, which country has hitherto led the world in this branch of manufacture. Our production of all kinds of steel in 1886 was 2,870,000 net tons. Over seven-eighths of the production was made by the Bessemer process. The production of open hearth steel in 1887 was 360,717 tons, a gain of 47 per cent. over 1886. The production of crucible steel in 1887 was 84,421 net tons, against 80,600 net tons in 1886. The production of miscellaneous steel by various processes not included in any above mentioned, was 6265 net tons, against 2651 net tons in 1886.

The trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, are raising a fund of $350,000 for its support. They are promised $50,000 each from Cornelius Vanderbilt, Morris K. Jesup and Mrs. R. L. Stuart. Other promised contributions swell the amount already secured to $200,000.

The will of the late W. W. Corcoran has been admitted to probate. The only public bequests are $100,000 to the Corcoran Art Gallery, to which Mr. Corcoran had already given $1,500,000, $50,000 to the Louise Home, to which Mr. Corcoran gave in life half a million dollars, $5000 each to the three orphan asylums of the District, and $3000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Forty-four Republican editors in Pennsylvania have indicated their presidential preferences in response to a question as to their choice since Blaine had retired. Eleven declared for Sherman, 9 for Cameron and 10 for Blaine. Four favor Hawley, 2 Lincoln and 2 Gresham, while Evarts, Allison, Hiscock, Schofield, Depew and Beaver have each the support of 1.

The British steamer Flamborough, chartered by a new steamship company running between New York and Haytien ports, expected to sail Wednesday, but was detained by customs officers on suspicion that she is about starting on a filibustering expedition, and that her cargo consists of arms, ammunition, etc., intended for Haytien insurgents.

An unknown donor has given $6000, together with interest for one year ($[illegible]00), for the establishment of a fund at Harvard College, the income of which is to be devoted to a prize scholarship for the "Harvard examination of women." The gift was presented through the medium of the New York Evening Post, and on condition that the name of the giver should not be disclosed.

Further reports of the blowing up of the ferry steamer Julia, at South Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 26, show it to have been a more terrible disaster than was at first reported. There were about 70 persons on board, and of these from 20 to 30 are believed to have lost their lives. The bodies of 12 victims have been recovered, and many others are supposed to be buried under the debris on the sunken hull.

A portion of the roof of the nearly completed Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., collapsed Wednesday, and a tremendous mass of brick, mortar, iron pillars and other debris fell to the ground floor, eight stories below. About 60 men were at work in the building, but Frank Edison, a carpenter, was the only one killed. Of the dozen men injured, Jack O'Brien, a Chicago plumber, is in a dangerous condition. The loss is about $50,000.

The New York Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment in the case of the New York National Exchange Bank against the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, which awards damages and enjoins the operation of the road at Chambers street and College place unless a further sum—the diminished selling value of the leasehold—be paid. This is another step toward fixing the reponsibility of elevated roads for property damages.

The spoolers at the American Linen Company's mills at Fall River quit work Friday and sent one of their number to the overseer of the department with their grievances. They complain that they are required to spool 26 pounds at the same price formerly paid for 22 pounds. They got no satisfaction from the authorities. The doffers are still out, but a number of mules are in operation. The weaving department is running as usual.

Colonel Henry Walker, Major A. A. Folsom, Major Charles W. Stevens, Captain Edward E. Allen and Captain George A Keeler, composing a committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, waited on the President and members of his cabinet last week to invite them to attend the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the company, to be held in Boston in June next.

Clara Naelly, aged 15, who has been an inmate of the Female House of Refuge, Baltimore, since last June, is under arrest, charged with having twice set fire to that institution. Fortunately, both fires were discovered in time to prevent serious damage, although on the second attempt, Feb. 27, the fire gained considerable headway, and the lives of 60 inmates were imperilled. Clara had broken a dish, and being censured therefor, determined to revenge herself by burning the building.

Commodore Charles W. Pickering, U. S. N., who had been in active service 46 years, died at St. Augustine, Fla., Wednesday, aged 82. He was the first commander of the United States ship Kearsarge, but was transferred before her fight with the Alabama to the Housatonic. This vessel was blown up in 1865 off Charleston, S. C., by a submarine torpedo, and in that disaster Captain Pickering was wounded. Afterwards, while commanding the Vanderbilt, he participated in the capture of Fort Fisher.

A serious accident occurred Thursday night at Hondo Bridge, 45 miles west of San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific railroad. The bridge gave way while a local freight train was passing, precipitating the caboose and a couple of cars of live stock into the river 35 feet below. Capt in Etheridge, the owner of the live stock, who was in the caboose, was instantly killed, as was also Robert Hardesty, a brakeman. Conductor George Davidson and Brakeman Lem Hall were fatally injured.

A despatch from Winnipeg says there was great excitement in the Manitoba Legislature Thursday evening, when Premier Greenway rose and said that propositions had been received from Ottawa for opening negotiations for the settlement of all grievances existing between the federal and provincial governments. He moved that the House adjourn for two weeks to allow the government to enter into negotiations. Attorney General Martin seconded the resolution, and it was agreed to by a unanimous vote. Norquay expressed himself in harmony with the passage of the resolution.

In the Providence District Court, Friday, John P. Fuller, the call fireman charged with setting a fire in a High street yard adjoining extensive lumber piles, was acquitted. Besides the presence of the man on the occasion, the circumstance of a burned fragment of a match found in the yard the next morning, fitting the fracture of a broken card of matches in Fuller's possession, was brought up; but the judge, apparently, attached little weight to this, and remarked that he could see no motive for the act, and discharged the man.

A committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has proposed a resolution for presentation to New England representatives in Congress reciting "that the board of directors enters an earnest protest against any legislation by the Congress of the United States which will debar the public from the benefits of the facilities afforded by the great railways of the Dominion of Canada for the transportation of productions of the United States through the Dominion of Canada and re-entering the United States free of duties under proper bonded restrictions."

Civil Engineer Parry of the Nicaragua canal expedition has received a letter from Greytown giving the particulars of a sad tragedy which occurred there Feb. 14. Engineer Domingo Cartaya had been ill for some time from acute mental depression. Surgeon Birt was attending him. On the date above mentioned, while the surgeon was treating him for melancholia, Cartaya suddenly jumped from his chair, drew a revolver and shot the surgeon. Cartaya then leaped from the balcony to the pavement below, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

Hon. W. L. Putnam declares that the fishery treaty is ample, and completely covers all rights due to American fishermen. In reference to the protocol he says, "In considering the treaty just negotiated it will be plain to every honest reader of it that the 'protocol,' or modus vivendi, providing temporarily relief for our vessels from certain custom house regulations, and also annual licenses, were merely received by our plenipotentiaries and passed along to the Senate for its information, with no reply except expressions of gratification at the friendly disposition which it exhibited."

The trust investigating committee of the New York Senate was informed on Wednesday that the trustees of the sugar trust had decided to lay the trust agreement before the committee, with the proviso that the distribution of stock shown in it should not be made public. The committee was shown the upholstery felt trust agreement. Among the trusts which the committee has been unable to investigate are the following: Lead trust, lead pencils, cartridges and shells, watches and watch cases, carpets, nails, undertakers' supplies, coffee, brewers, cordage, planes, silver plate, plated ware, steel rails and the hog slaughtering trust.

A novel craft is being constructed at a Jeffersonville (Ind.) shipyard for a St. Louis man. It is to be a floating theatre, and will cost about $50,000. The boat is to be built in the shape of a house, with flat bottom, and is to be finished up in magnificent style, with stage, boxes and the belongings of a first-class theatre. It is the intention of the proprietor to float his theatre all along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and to give first-class dramatic and musical entertainments at the ports in various cities during the summer months when the theatres are closed. It is generally cool of summer evenings on the river, and the proprietor of this scheme thinks he will be able to make a good thing out of it. The craft will be 175 feet long and 45 feet wide, and will have a seating capacity of about 800.

The hydrographic forecast of the weather for the coming month is that for the North Atlantic it will be considerably less severe than during February, the southern limit of frequent gales being, in general, a line from Hatteras to the English channel. To the northward gales may occur as often as once in six days, blowing hardest from southwest and northwest, and frequently attended by electrical phenomena. Along the coast of the United States, from Hatteras southward, the winds will be variable. Northers will be less frequent in the gulf; they will, however, be fiercer for the first day, and have less northwesting. The northeast trades will be somewhat weaker than last month. Icebergs and field ice will be encountered almost as far south as the 40th parallel, between 41° and 55° W. longitude, as indicated by the probable ice limit on the chart. Fog will be encountered with increasing frequency off the Grand Banks and the coast to the westward.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Boston Market for Dairy Products, Meat and Breadstuffs.

Some of the varieties of potatoes which have been quoted of late, are now out of the market. Houlton Rose are in very short supply, and steady at $1 a bushel. The receipts from abroad are large, and the market on the whole is even. Round lots of food supplies in the Boston market are quoted as follows:

FLOUR.—Fine $2.50@3 ꝑ bbl; super, $2.75@3.25; extra and seconds, $3@3.90; Minnesota bakers', clear and straight, $4.10@4.85; Minnesota stone, $4.10@4.50; winter wheat, straight and roller, $4.30@4.75; winter patents, $4.80@5.10; spring patents, $4.60@5.25.

CORN.—High mixed, 63¾@64½c; steamer yellow, 63@64c; steamer mixed, 62@63½c; no grade, 61½@62c.

OATS.—No. 1 white and barley oats, 44@45c; fancy clipped oats, 44@45c; No. 2 white, 42½@42¾c; No. 3 white, 41½@42¼c; No. 1 mixed, 41½@42½c; No. 2 mixed, 40@41c.

BUTTER.—Fresh creameries, 28@29c; choice Western, 29@30c; extra firsts, 25@27c; fall, 24@27c; good June and July, 22@24c; imitation creamery, 22½@23½c; ladles, 18@20c; winter dairy, 20@25c; selections, 25c; long dairies, 19@22c; Eastern creameries, 28@29c; low grade and bakers' butter, 15@18c.

CHEESE.—Good to choice, in job lots, 13@14c; same in box lots, 12@13c; fair to good, 9½@11c; Northern sage, 13½@15c. The Liverpool market is quoted at 58s.

EGGS.—Eastern fresh, 27½@28c; fancy, higher; firsts, 25@25½c; extra Northern, 25@26c; good to fresh Western, nominal, 24@25c; Southern fresh, 26@27c; Nova Scotia, Island and New Brunswick, 25c; choice held eggs, 15@16c; limed, 15c; jobbing price, ½@1c higher.

POTATOES.—Houlton rose, ꝑ bush, $1; hebrons, 90c; Aroostook rose, $1; hebrons, 90c; New York and Vermont burbanks, 80@85c; Northern hebrons, 80@85c; peerless, 85c; Eastern prolifics, 85c; Island, bbl, $2.75; chenangoes and Mac-intires, 80@85c; N. S. and N.B., prolific and rose, bbl, $2.50@2.75; Scotch champions, 60@63c; regents, 70@80c; magnums, 80c.

BEEF.—Choice steers, 7¾@8c ꝑ lb; good steers, 7@7½c; light, 6@6½c; extra heavy hinds, 11c; good do, 10@10½c; light, 8@9½c; heavy fores, 5c; second quality, 4@4½c; rattles, 3@4c; chucks, 4¼@5½c; backs, 6@7c; rumps, 9½@12c; round, 6@7½c; rumps and loins, 9@14c; short ribs, 10@12c; loins, 8@16c.

MUTTON AND VEAL.—Fancy lambs, 10@10½c; common to good, 7@9½c; Chicago mutton, 8½@[illegible]c; yearlings, 7@8½c; heavy Brighton mutton, 8@8½c; Eastern, 7@8c for choice; poor to good, 6@7c; Eastern veal, good to choice, 8@9c; fancy, 9½c; poor to good, 6@7c; extra, 9@10c.

IN LEADING MARKETS.

Corn, Flour and Staple Products in New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton easy; sales, 117 bales; uplands, ordinary, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 9c; low middling, 9 15-16c; middling, 10 7-16c; gulf, ordinary, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 9⅜c; low middling, 10 1-16c; middling, 10 11-16c. Flour, receipts, 19,386 pkgs; exports, 4027 bbls, 14,392 sacks; easy except on best-known brands; sales 15,250 bbls; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4.40@4.60; fancy do, $4.65@4.90, including 1600 bbls city mill extra, $4.40@4.75; 1100 bbls extra No. 2, $2.90@5; 4600 bbls winter wheat extra, $2.90@5; 5700 bbls Minnesota extra, $2.90@4.90; rye flour steady; Southern flour quiet. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat, receipts, 2200 bush; exports, 154,699 bush; sales, 104,000 bush spot; firm; No. 2 spring, 91c; No. 2 red, 90¼@90½c elevator, 91¾@91⅞c delivered; No. 1 red, 94c. Rye nominal. Barley steady. Barley malt steady; sales, 3500 bush; Canada, $1.23½ cash. Corn, receipts, 5933 bush; exports, 620 bush; sales, 29,000 bush; spot held firmly; No. 3, 59½c; No. 2, 60½c, elevator; 61¾c delivered. Oats, receipts, 74,000 bush; exports, 200 bush; sales, 39,000 bush; spot, firm; No. 3, 38c; do white 39½@39¾c; No. 2, 38¾@39c; do white, 40½@41c; No. 1, white, 43c. Coffee nominal. Sugar firm; sales, 12,600 bags Bahia, 4.56c; 3500 bags centrifugal, 96° test, 5½c; refined, steady. Molasses steady. Rice steady. Petroleum firm; united, 93⅝c. Tallow steady. Rosin dull. Turpentine steady. Pork unchanged. Beef dull; beef hams steady; quoted $16.50@16.75; tierced beef quiet. Cut meats steady; middles dull. Lard heavy and two or three points lower; sales, 325 tcs Western steam spot, $8.07½, closing $8@8.02½; city steam, $7.65; refined $7.30; continent, $8.75 S. A. Butter steady. Cheese firm. Freights, to Liverpool, dull. Pig iron dull; American, $16.50@20.50. Copper dull; lake, 16. Lead steady. Tin dull. Spelter firm; domestic, 5¼c.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat open strong, closing ⅜c below the opening; No. 2 red, 81⅜@81½c. Corn lower, 46@46½c. Oats firm; 30@31⅛c. Rye nominal. Barley, 75@90c. Whiskey steady, $1.09. Provisions easy; pork, new, $14.12½; lard, $7.30@7.35; dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $5.75; long clears, $7.12½; clear ribs, $7.25@7.30; short clears, $7.37½@7.45; bacon, boxed shoulders, $6.25@7.37½; long clears, $7.75@7.87½; clear ribs, $7.87½; short clears, $8; hams, $10.50@12. Receipts—Flour, 3000 bbls; wheat, 7000 bush; corn, 3000 bush; oats, 7000 bush; barley, 7000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 9000 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bush; corn, 48,000 bush; oats, 9000 bush.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour quiet; winter wheat, $2.50@4.25; spring wheat, $1.75@4.40. Wheat opened higher, closed lower. No. 2 spring, 75½@79c; No. 2 red, 81¼c. Corn opened higher and closed lower; No. 2, 50¼c. Oats dull, 29@31c. Rye, 59c. Barley, 77@82c. Pork lower, $13.80; lard lower, $7.60; short ribs loose, $7.10@7.15; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6@6.10; short clear sides (boxed), $7.50@7.62½. Whiskey, $1.15. Receipts—Flour, 29,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bush; corn, 78,000 bush; oats, 46,000 bush; rye, 2000 bush; barley, 23,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bush; corn, 131,000 bush; oats, 85,000 bush; rye, 1000 bush; barley, 24,000 bush.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Produce.

BOSTON, Monday, March 5.

BUTTER—There has been little change to note in the butter market the past week. Demand is about equal to the receipts. High grade fresh creamery butter is in fair supply and is selling well. Most of the Western grades of firsts and extra firsts are hard to place at full prices. Northern Dairy lots take a wide range as to quality and are rather quiet. Imitation creamery and ladle-packed in good supply, but the demand was only fair. Low grades the past week were steady.

We quote: Creamery, Northern, extra, 27@29c ꝑ lb; do, good to choice, 25@27c; do, Western, extra, 29@30c; do, 1st, 28@30c; do, choice, 25@27c; Franklin Co., Mass., extra, 28@29; do, good to choice, 24@27; Dairy, Northern, choice, 23@24; do, fair to good, 20@22; Western dairy, good to choice, 20@21; do, imitation creamery, 23@25; do, ladle-packed, choice, 20@21; do, fair to good, 19@21.

CHEESE.—The market for cheese has been quiet and unchanged the past week. Trade has been light and prices the same as previously quoted, with sales confined to small lots. The Liverpool market is nominally unchanged and the quotation 58s.

We quote: New York extra, 12½@13c ꝑ lb; do, good to choice, 11@12; do, common, ..@10; Vermont extra, 12½@13; do, good to choice, 11@12; do, common, @10. Western fine, 11½@12; do, common, 10@11½; Sage extra, 13@14.

EGGS.—The market for eggs continues firm. The receipts during the week have increased, but with a steady demand the market maintains its strength and prices are firmly held. Limed stock are well sold up and are firmer.

Quotations: Near by and Cape, ..@27; Eastern extra, 26@..; do, firsts, 24@25; do, Aroostook, 25@..; N. Y. and Vt., 25@26; do, firsts, 24@24; Michigan, extra, ..@25; do, first, 23@24; Western, fresh, 25; Provincial, 20@21; ice-house, 15@18; Limed, 15@18.

BEANS.—The market for beans has been quiet the past week, but is still very firm. Prices are well held at quotations. The demand continues good for Mediums and they are steady. Marrow and Yellow Eyes a shade easier.

Quotations: Pea, choice Northern hand-picked, $2.95@3.00 ꝑ bush; do, New York, hand-picked, $2.80@2.90; do, screened, $2.70@....; do 2ds, $2.00@2.20; German, pea, $2.60@2.75; do med., $2.15@2.40; Medium choice, hand-picked, $2.65@2.70; do, screened, $2.70@2.75; Yellow Eyes, choice, $2.80@2.85; do, flat, $2.75@2.80; Red Kidneys, $2.00@2.10.

FRUIT.—There has been no change in prices for choice apples, but the supply of such is light. The supply of common and inferior stock is liberal and prices are easy. Cranberries were quiet and take a wide range as to quality.

We quote: Baldwin, $2.00@3.00; Hubbardston, $..@..; Spitz, $2.50@3.50; King, $2.50@3.25; Greening, $2.00@2.75; Spy, $2.50@3.50; Common, $2.00@2.50.

Evaporated apple, 10@..; do, fair to good, 8@9½; Sundried, sliced and quartered, 6@7.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, bbl., $10.00@10.00; do, light, $7.00@9.00; Cape Cod, crate, $3.00@3.50; Country, $6.00@9.00.

VEGETABLES.—There have been very heavy arrivals of foreign potatoes the past week, but there is little change in general strength of the market. Choice seed stock have been in good demand. Other vegetables unchanged.

Quotations are as follows: Potatoes—Early Rose, 90@95; Hebrons, 75@90; Burbanks, ..@85; Peerless, ..@85; Provincial, $2.37@2.50. Scotch—Magnum, 80@85; Regent, 65@75; Champion, 65@75 ꝑ bush.

Onions, $3.00@3.25; Cabbage, ꝑ 100, $6.00@10.00; squash, Marrow, ꝑ ton, $15.00@15.00; do, Hubbard, $20.00@25.00; Turnips, St. Andrew, $1@1.25; do, White, $1.00@1.25.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market is fairly steady, all grades of hay being in good demand and choice Rye straw continues to move freely. The receipts of hay were larger than the previous week, and prices are steady at quotations.

We quote: Choice, $16.00@17; do, fair to good, $14.00@15.00; Ordinary, $..@..; Fine, $13@14. Swale, $10.00@11.00; Poor, $12.00@13.50; West, choice, $16.50@17.25; do, fair to good, $15.00@16. Rye straw, $17.00@18.00; do, machine, $..@..; Oat straw, $9.00@10.00.

Groceries.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio coffee has been irregular the past week and the demand is mostly speculative. The market for mild coffees has ruled quiet, with very little change.

We quote: Java Pad'gs, pale, 20@21; do, do, medium brown, 21@21½; do, do, fancy brown, 22@23; do, Malung, 20; do, Ankola, 24@25; do, Holland bags, 16@17; Mandhelings and Ayer Bangies, 25@26. Mocha, 23¼@..; Rios, fair, ..@14¼c; do ordinary, ..@12; Maracaibo, 16¼@16½; Costa Rica, 17½@18½; Jamaica, 16½@17; Guatemala, 19¾@20½; Mexican, 17½@20; Hayti, uncleaned, 15@15½; do, cleaned, 10@20.

FRUIT AND NUTS.—There has been little change in this market. The demand for green fruits is good as well as the supply. Dried fruits and nuts have continued in fair call.

Quotations: Raisins, London layers, new, $2.60@2.85; Muscatel, new, $1.80@1.80. Currants, 6½@8. Citron, Leghorn, 19@20. Dates — Persian, new, 5@6; do, skins, ..@..; do, frail, 4½; do, fard, new, 6½@9. Figs, layers, 10@25; do, keg, 6@8. Prunes, French, case, 10@18; do, Turk, new, ..@4½. Lemons, $2.50@4.00. Oranges—Florida, box, $2.50@5.00; do, Jamaica, box, $5.00@6.00; do, Valencia, case, $4.50@7.00. Peanuts, hand-picked, 5¾@5½; Filberts, 9@11; Almonds, 15@18.

SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar has been in good condition the past week. There has been no change in prices. The market for refined sugar is steady and firm and the demand throughout is excellent.

We quote; Powdered, 7⅛c; Pulverized, 7¼c; Granulated, 6⅞c; Confectioners' A, 6¾c; Standard A, 6⅝c; Soft White, 5⅝@6⅛c; Extra C, 5⅜@5½c; Yellows, 5⅛@5⅜c.

TEAS—Following are the current prices: Oolong ranges from 15 to 21c; Formosas, 21@65; Japans, 15@35; Hyson, ..@32; Gunpowder, 29½@31; Twankays, 14@18; Congou, 42@48; Imperial, 46@50; Souchongs, 17@45; Pekoe Souchongs, 25@40; Pekoes, 20@60.

Fish.

FISH—There has been a very quiet market the past week, the Lenten demand not being up to previous years. Mackerel are very firm at unchanged prices. Codfish are dull and weaker. Hake, Haddock and Cusk are scarce and firm.

Mackerel—Bloaters, $28.00@33.00; Selected 1's, $23.00@25.00; No 1 Shore, $19.00@20.00; do, Bay, $18.00@19.00; Extra Shore, 2's, $17.00@18.00; P. E. I., 2's, $16.50@17.50; medium 2's, $15.00; large rimmed, 3's, $....@15.00; medium 3's, $13.75; large 3's, $14.50; Bullseyes, $16.50.

Codfish—Dry Bank, large, $....@5.50; do, do, medium, $....@4.50; do, N S Shore, $6.00@6.25; Pickled Bank, $4.00@4.25; Georges, $4.75@5.00; N S Shore, $4.50@4.75; Hake, $3.00@..; Haddock, $....@3.00; Pollock, pickled, $2.37½@2.50; do, English, $3.50@3.75; Boneless Hake, 3¾@4c ꝑ lb; Boneless Haddock, 4@4½; boneless Cod, 6¾@7½.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—We quote receivers' prices for carload lots, as follows:

Fine Flour, $2.60@3.00; Superfine, $2.90@3.40; Common extras, $3.25@3.50; Choice extras, $3.50@4.00; Minn. bakers, $4.25@4.50; Michigans, $4.15@4.40; Michigan roller, $4.25@4.50; New York roller, $4.25@4.75; Ohio and Indiana, $4.25@4.65; do, do, strai't, $....@....; do, do, patent, $4.75@5.15; St Louis and Ill, $4.25@4.35; do, do, patent, $4.50@4.70; do, do, clears, $4.25@4.95; Spring wheat patents, $5.10@5.35 ꝑ bbl.

CORN—We quote: Yellow, 64@65c ꝑ bush; High mixed, 63½@64½c ꝑ bush; Steamer Yellow, 63½@64½c ꝑ bush; Steamer Mixed, 62½@63½c ꝑ bush; No Grade, 62@62½c ꝑ bush.

OATS — Fancy, 44@46c; No 1 white, 44½@46; No 2, 42½@43½c; No 3, 41½@42c; No 1 mixed, 41½@42c; No 2, mixed, ..@41c; rejected mixed, 40@41½c; rejected white, 41c.

Miscellaneous.

HOPS—The market continues dull and unchanged. Prices are merely nominal, as there is no demand. Malt is steady and prices very firm.

We quote: New York, 1887, good, 10@20c; do, 1886, good, 8@15c; do, 1885, choice, 6@8c; English, 1886, 15c; California, 1886, 10@15c; Eastern, ..@..c.

Canada malt, 95c@$1.10 ꝑ bush; 6-rowed State, 95@1.00; Western, 70@85.

HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brighton steers, 8½@9½; New England steers, 8@8½; do, do, cow, 7@7½. Calfskins—deacons, 25@40c; 6@6½lbs, 70@85; 8@9lbs, 85@95c; heavy, $1.00@1.20. Galveston dry, 12@12; Texas kips, 13@13; Dry-salted Texas, 9@10; Buenos Ayres, 17@17½; Rio Grande, 16@16½; Montevideo, 17@..; Calcutta slaught., cow hides, 9@11; do, dead green, 7@9; do, buffalo, 6; Sierra Leone, 20.

SALT—The market is steady and quiet. Prices are unchanged, though there is a firmer tone and a better demand.

Quotations are as follows: Liverpool, in bond, hhd, $1.00@1.15; do, duty paid, $1.40@1.55; do & W'th'ns, $1.10@1.15; Liverpool, sacks, 75@85c; Cadiz, in bond, $1.50@..; Trapani, bond, $1.62½; Turk's Island, hhd., $2.25@2.40.

SEEDS—The market has ruled firm on everything but clover, buyers holding off on account of the high prices.

We quote: Clover, West, 8@8¾c ꝑ lb; do, North, 8½@9¼; do, white, 16@18; do, Alsike, 11½@12½; do, Lucerne, 22; Red Top, West, ꝑ sack, $2.00@2.10; do, Jersey, $2.10@2.25; R. I., bent, $2.00@2.25; Hungarian, $1.00@1.25; Gold Millet, $1.15@1.25; common Millet, $1.00@1.10; Orchard, ꝑ bush, $1.50@1.75; Blue Grass, $1.25@1.50 ꝑ bush; Timothy, prime, $2.85@2.90 ꝑ bush; do, choice, $2.95@3.00; do, good, $2.80; do, North, $2.30@2.95 ꝑ bush; American flaxseed, $1.95@2.10.

STARCH—The quotations for starch are: Potato starch, 5@5¼c; Corn, 3c; Wheat, 5@6c; Dextrine, 4½@5½c.

TOBACCO.—There continues to be a steady market, with prices well held and a fair demand.

We quote: Havana wrappers, $3.00@6.00; do, fine fillers, $1.10@1.30; do, good fillers, 75c@$1.15; Yara 1 and 11 cuts, 85@1.00; Kentucky lugs, $5.50@8.00; do, leaf, $10.00@18.00; Havana s'd wr's, 30@45; do, 2ds, 15@21; do, binders, 10@17; do, seed fill, 5@11; Conn and Mass fill, 8@12; do, binders, 13@16; do, 2ds, 13@18; do, fair wrappers, 17@22; do, fine wrappers, 22@34; Penn wrappers, 20@35.

TALLOW—The market is about the same as last week. Prices are no better, as there is no improvement in the demand. Following are quotations:

Tallow, prime, 4½@4¾; Country, 4@4¼; Bone, ..@4¾; house grease, 3¼@4; grease, tanners, 1½@2; do, chip, 1½; do, naphtha, 1¼@1½; do, hard, 3¾@4½.

WOOL—The receipts of the week have been 5717 bales domestic and 2195 bales foreign, against 5222 bales domestic and 1157 bales foreign last week and 3805 bales domestic and 1279 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1887.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, March 2:

Western cattle, 1365; Eastern cattle, 169; Northern cattle, 356. Total, 1890.

Western sheep and lambs, 6510; Eastern sheep and lambs, ...; Northern sheep and lambs, 1415. Total, 7925.

Swine, 19,805. Veals, 427. Horses, 504.

Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from $4.00 to $7.50.

PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE.

Extra quality	$5.37½@5.50
First quality	5.00 @5.25
Second quality	4.50 @4.87½
Third quality	3.62½@4.37½
Poorest grade coarse oxen, bulls, etc.	3.00 @3.50

PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

	Cents ꝑ lb.		Each.
Brighton hides	6 @..	Dairyskins	15@50
Brighton tall'w	3¾@..	Sheepskins	75@$1.25
Country hides	5 @5½	Lambskins	75@$1.25
Country tall'w	1¾@2¾	Calfskins	..@..
Calfskins	6 @7	Woolskins	..@..

FINANCIAL.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Boston Stock Exchange.........March 5.

BEFORE CALLS.

	BONDS.	
$6000	A&Pac inc	23½
$1000	C,K&W inc	45
$5000	MexCen4s.	65
	RAILROADS.	
25	A.T&S F.	96¾
250	do	96⅞
170	do	96⅝
75	do	96½
50	At & Pac..	9¼
150	do	9
57	C, B & Q..	124¼
11	do	124½
55	do	124⅜
14	Mex Cen...	14
125	Or Short L.	17
100	Union Pac.	55
	MINING COS.	
500	Allouez....	2
50	Bos& Mont (copper)..	39½

	RAILROADS.	
16	Cal&Hecla	241
10	do	242
10	do	243
200	Franklin..	15
100	Kearsarge.	7⅜
2	Quincy....	68½
	LAND COS.	
50	Bos Wat P	7⅝
5	Fr Bay....	9⅜
100	do	9¼
40	Lamoine...	3½
310	Newport...	4½
12	San Diego.	47
50	West End.	25¼
50	do	25⅛
50	do	25
	TELEPHONE COS.	
20	Am Bell...	226
1	do	225
100	Mexican...	1¼

FIRST CALL.

	BONDS.	
$1000	A&Pac inc	23½
$500	C.B&No5s.	101
$1000	C.K&W inc	45
$10000	do	44⅞
$3000	Fre&Elk H 6s,st'd.	119½
$1000	L.Ev & StL 1st 6s	103¼
$30000	MexCen4s.	64
$500	10 p. c. scp	97
$125	4 p.c.scp...	66
$1000	So Kan 5s. Tex div...	92½
	RAILROADS.	
61	A. T & S F.	96⅝
50	do	96½
300	do	96⅜
200	do	96¼
500	do	96⅛
200	do	96
150	do	95¾
675	do	95½
5	Bos & Me.	215
200	C. B & N..	55
20	Cen Mass..	23
20	do...pref..	43
5	Cal South..	42

	RAILROADS.	
100	Cin. S & C.	17
4	Fitchburg pref......	94
10	Mex Cen...	13⅞
15	N Y & N E	35½
100	do	36⅛
53	do	36
100	Union Pac.	54⅞
300	do	54⅝
50	do	54½
100	do	54⅛
100	Wis Cen...	17¾
	MINING COS.	
115	Atlantic...	18
50	Bos& Mont	39¼
3	Cal&Hecla	242
3	do	243
100	Dunkin...	1 35
90	Osceola....	23½
10	Quincy.....	68½
	LAND COS.	
100	Fr Bay.....	9⅛
200	Newport....	4 9-16
50	Penobscot.	4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	LamsonStS	50¾

BETWEEN CALLS.

	BONDS.	
$35000	A&Pac inc	23
$2000	C,K&W5s.	93½
$4000	L,Ev & StL 1st 6s	103¼
$40000	MexCen4s.	63¼
$25000	do	63⅛
$10000	do	63
$75	4 p.c.scp....	67
$1000	OreShL6s..	101⅛
$1000	So Kan 5s. Gulf Div.	96¼
$30000	Un Pac 6s.	100
	RAILROADS.	
5	At & Pac..	9⅛
14	Bos & Alb.	197
75	C.Bur & Q	124⅛
25	do	124¼
120	C.Bur & N	54
105	Cen Mass.	22½
5	do...pref..	42¼
10	Northern..	141
20	N Y & N E	36¼
200	do	36⅛
50	do...pref..	113
182	Union Pac.	54¼
50	do	54⅛
50	do	54⅜

	RAILROADS.	
2	West End. pref.......	76
100	Wis Cen...	17½
	MINING COS.	
15	Atlantic...	17¼
50	do	17½
100	Bonanza...	1⅝
200	Bos& Mont	39½
200	do....b60..	39¾
3	Cal&Hec...	243
150	Dunkin....	1 35
25	Franklin...	15
50	Osceola....	23¼
5	Tamarack.	165
	LAND COS.	
50	Aspinwall.	9
50	Boston.....	7¾
100	Brookline..	5⅜
100	do	5
100	Cutler.....	4 7-16
100	Fr Bay....	9 1-16
10	do	9¼
50	Lamoine...	3 7-16
20	Maverick..	3
20	Newport...	4 9-16
300	do	4⅜
100	Wollaston.	1¼

SECOND CALL.

	BONDS.	
$10000	A&Pac inc	23⅛
$10000	do	23⅝
$5000	do	23¾
$2000	Ch,M&SP6s Dbq Div..	115¼
$400	Cin, San & C 2ds.....	100½
$1000	C.K&W inc	44⅞
$2000	Fre & Elk H 6s,st'd...	119
$7000	NY&NE 7s	124½
$7000	OreShL6s..	101⅝
$1000	Rutland 6s	109
$2000	Wis Cen 5s	92
	RAILROADS.	
150	A. T & S F.	95½
100	do	95⅜
615	do	95¾
250	do	95⅞
815	do	96
100	do....s60.	95½
800	do	97⅛
100	At & Pac..	9⅜
60	C. B & Q..	124⅛
11	do	124¼

	RAILROADS.	
251	Cen Mass..	22
25	Eastern.....	122
1	Fitchburg..	94
5	K C.S & M	81⅞
200	N Y & N E	36⅛
200	T. C & St L.	9c
100	Wis Cen...	17
	MINING COS.	
50	Bos& Mont	40
100	do....b60..	40¾
40	Cal&Hec...	242
100	Dunkin....	1 35
250	Kearsarge.	7⅜
35	do	7½
50	Osceola....	23
20	do	23¼
500	Ridge.......	2
5	Tamarack.	165
	LAND COS.	
135	San Diego.	46¾
25	do	46⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
60	LamsonStS	51
50	do	50½

AFTER CALLS.

	BONDS.	
$1000	Atch,T&SF col trust 5s	93
$15000	A&Pac inc	23¾
$5000	do	23⅝
$3000	C.K&W 5s.	93½
$5000	MexCen4s.	63
$5000	do	62⅝
$35000	do	62
$21000	do	61¾
$6000	do	61⅝
$2000	do	62½

	RAILROADS.	
50	A. T & S F.	96
200	do	95⅞
5	West End pref......	75⅞
5	Mex Cen...	13¼
5	Cal South..	41
50	Cen Mass.	22½
100	do...pref..	42½
60	C. B & Q..	124⅛
11	do	124¼
50	Union Pac.	54¼
150	do	54⅛

CHECKERS.

All communications for this department must be addressed to "The Checker Editor," lock-drawer 5220, Boston, Mass.

New England chess and checker rooms, 767 Washington street. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. All are welcome.

Blank Diagrams.

For recording positions, sent postpaid, for 30 cents per hundred.

Answers to Correspondents.

BOSTON, March 7, 1888.

J. McKenzie Barker—Hardly up to the required standard. Try again. It is customary to send solutions with problems.

John F. Avery—Answered by mail.

J. H. Elliott—compare your solution with the author's. Let us hear from you again.

C. Pickering—A letter to you.

"Lochiel"—Always pleased to hear from you.

A. Schaefer—Book received O. K., for which please accept our thanks.

Solution of Position No 1330.

By John T. Hennigan, Groton, Mass.

Black men on 7.28; k on 12. White man on 26; k on 3, 30. White to play and win:

3..7	15..19	16..20	12..19	19..26
10..15	11..16	24..27	26..23	30..32
7..11	19..24	20..16		W. wins.

Solution of Position No. 1331.

By G. D. Bugbee, Boston, Mass.

Black men on 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 17, 26. White men on 7, 8, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22. White to play and win.

19..16	2..9	7..2	4..11	23..18
12..19	18..14	9..18	7..23	5..9
10..6	11..25	2..7	13..17	20..16
				W. wins.

Solution of Position No 1332.

By John Armour, Philadelphia.

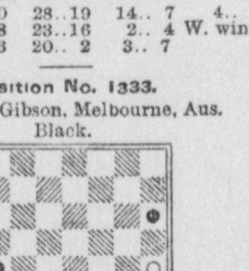
Black men on 3, 7, 8, 15, 21; k on 14. White men on 10, 20, 23, 26, 30, 32. White to play and win.

23..19	21..30	28..19	14..7	4..8
15..24	32..28	23..16	2..4	W. wins.
30..25	30..23	20..2	3..7	

Position No. 1333.

By Henry Gibson, Melbourne, Aus.

Black.



White.

White to play and win.

This position was published in the Northern Leader (Eng.), July 2, 1886, as No. 154, with the following note:

The above position was first contributed by Mr. Gibson to the Dundee Weekly News, in the year 1861, and to which his initials only were appended. In 1864 it was brought prominently under notice by being published in the match games of Wyllie and Martins, and it also appeared as "Notable Problem" No. 6 in the Yorkshire Independent, and again it can be found in "Gould's Problem Book," No. 812, where it is stated the author is unknown. Mr. Gibson further remarks that while residing in Maryton, Montrose, Scot., he contributed some 20 positions to the News, and has had the pleasure of seeing a few of them "dished up by divers cooks."

This note had the effect of calling out the following interesting correspondence, which appeared in the Northern Leader of July 9, 1886.

In reference to your position No. 154, allow me to say that it also figures on a large diagram as No. 22 in the Gentleman's Journal, put forward and claimed as original by J. Elwell, whose name I never saw before or since draughts literature. I drew the editor's attention at the time to the gross plagiarism, not only of it, but of many others appearing in his column; but it seemed to be useless, as he never noticed my letters. I may remark that I have the original position published by "H. G." I am, yours respectfully, J. A. CONROY.

Notes on a Notable Problem.

By A. Bobby.

Your note in last week's issue is calculated to convey an impression that the distinctive feature of problem No. 154 was discovered and published by Henry Gibson in 1861, and that its numerous correlative arrangements have all appeared subsequent to that date. Had you quoted history of "Notable Problem No. 6," instead of merely referring to it, your readers would have seen that its characteristic feature had been caught, cooked and served up to table prior to the presentation of Mr. Gibson's pretty little dish. If not for original conception of fundamental idea of composition, then, at any rate, for its essential qualities, English draughts votaries are indebted to good old Father Sturges; and in order that your readers may make a comparison of their productions, I have copied for you its history from the Yorkshire Independent. The historical sketch in the Independent is prefaced by the problem on a diagram, but your space will be economized and a sufficiently accurate transcription observed by reproducing the position in figures: Black, 4, 7, 13; king, 5. White, 12, 16, 21, 28.

The history of the composition now reads as follows: A problem brought most prominently under notice of draught players by its publication in the match games of Wyllie and Martins, 1864, and also as a selected position in the "Draught Board," 1869, where it is accompanied by the following solution:

5..1	1..6	4..8	7..11	6..2
28..24	24..20	12..3	16..7	B. wins.

This solution is by no means exhaustive, but sufficient to illustrate the important points of the problem, which consists of a peculiar exchange, and the command by the winning side of a line of play technically described as "first position." The problem, though not regarded as particularly abstruse, has been appropriately described as "neat and instructive." It is capable of considerable alteration in the preliminary arrangement of the pieces, and this circumstance has probably led numerous claimants to indulge in a hope of acquiring credit for its conception by publishing it under various superficial disguises. The Leeds Magnet alluded to its reproduction in a contemporary, about a year ago, in the following fashion: "There was a sinister glitter in his bright cross-eyes as he buttonholed us at the Magnet office door, and whispered hoarsely—Glasgow Weekly Herald, problem No. 365. Thirteen times in 13 different periodicals, and now I want to know how many different authors that patriarchal problem is licensed to carry?" The Herald problem, transposed to accord with our system of notation, is given as follows:

Black, 4, 7, 13; king, 6. White, 14, 19, 21; king, 12.

7..10	14..7	4..8	12..3	6..2
				B. wins.

The Turf, Field and Farm, commenting on its "fourteenth appearance" in the Sunday Call, expressed an opinion that it was "original with Mr. Wylie in 1863," but the Magnet subsequently presented a prior claim on behalf of Mr. Bertie, who had published it "editorially" in the Dundee Weekly News, in 1860, as problem No. 87. It is set in the News as follows:

Black, 4, 7, 21; king, 6. White, 16, 20, 29; king, 12.

7..11	6..2	20..16	19..23	17..13
16..7	20..16	7..10	14..17	26..22
4..8	2..20	16..12	24..26	13..9
12..3	3..7	10..14		B. wins.

Bertie, however, is not in reality its author.

In our researches on the subject, we discovered it in the work of Joshua Sturgis, 1808, in the following form:

Black—2, 3, 6, 22, king 5. White—13, 18, 29, kings 11, 15.

6..10	2..9	3..7	11..2	5..1
15..6	13..6			B. wins

Anderson, we believe, is mistaken in ascribing the foregoing to "Payne" (1756 Ed. Globe), for excepting in its primitive form of "First Positions," it is not to be found in that author's treatises.

We have traced the conception of the essential qualities of the problem, if not to the father, at least to the stepfather of English draughts, but we are haunted with doubts, troubled with convictions that we have cut short our researches, which might have resulted in discovering other and older claimants; perhaps in our old favorites, Garcely, Canalejas, Valls or Montero. We shall trace it no further, however, lest we realize the experience of the preacher, and exclaim: "Is there anything whereof it may be said: See, this is new. It hath been already of old time, which was before us."

Game No. 2298—Kelso.

By K. Price, Fairhaven, Mass.

10..15	15..18	12..16	7..11	20..27
23..19	29..25	15..10	9..5	10..6
6..10	10..15	16..19	11..16	2..9
22..17	17..10	10..6	5..9	5..14
9..14	7..14	1..10	15..19	27..31
25..22	24..19	9..5	26..22-A	25..22
11..16	15..24	8..11	10..15	31..26
17..13	28..19	5..1	22..17	14..18
16..23	18..23	3..7	16..20	26..17
27..9	19..15	1..5	17..10	18..11
5..14	11..18	19..24	18..23	17..22
13..9	26..19	30..26	9..5	11..15
8..11	4..8	11..15	24..27	19..24
22..17	19..15	5..9	31..24	15..19
				W. wins.

A—Corrects game No. 2270, where 9..13 is played, allowing black to draw.—(K. Price.

Game No. 2299—Whitter.

Played at the New England chess and checker rooms between two amateurs.

11..15	30..26	2..11	27..24	16..19
23..19	5..9	24..19	20..27	22..18
9..14	17..13	15..24	31..15	12..16
22..17	3..7	28..19	4..8-B	17..14
7..11	19..16	8..12	22..17	19..23
25..22	12..19	32..28	14..18	14..5
11..16	23..16	11..16-A	26..22	6..9
26..23	7..11	19..15	18..25	13..6
16..20	16..7	10..19	29..22	1..10
				Drawn.

A—In a subsequent game, the following variation was played:

11..15	28..19	8..11	11..18	14..21
26..23	4..8	18..15	21..17	23..7
15..24	22..18			W wins.

B—The following play makes a neat draw:

14..17	6..9	1..19	19..24	16..30
21..5	13..6	22..18	28..19	Drawn.

Game No. 2300—Maid of the Mill.

Played at the New England chess and checker rooms between Messrs. D. and O. D.'s move.

11..15	10..15	6..15	29..22	11..15
22..17	17..14	26..22	15..19	19..10
8..11	4..8	8..11	22..18	5..9
17..13	24..19	30..26	16..20	13..6
15..18	15..24	12..16	32..28	2..9
23..14	28..19	25..21	19..24A	14..5
9..18	11..15	18..25	28..19	7..30
21..17	19..10			Black wins.

A—A neat stroke.

Game No. 2301—Single Corner.

Played at the New England chess and checker rooms in 1881, between D. Dickinson of Boston and S. N. Gardner of Troy, N. Y. Dickinson's move.

11..15	8..11	2..6	22..25	16..23
22..18	23..18	22..17	15..11	27..18
15..22	6..10	6..10	25..30	26..30
25..18	25..21	17..13	11..7	18..14
12..16	10..17	10..17	3..10	25..22
18..14	21..14	13..6	6..15	14..10
9..18	1..6	7..10	14..17	30..26
23..14	27..23	6..2	15..11	15..19
10..17	16..20	10..14	17..22	20..24
21..14	24..19	18..9	11..15-A	19..15
8..12	11..16	5..14	30..25	26..23
29..25	30..25	19..15	31..27	28..19
4..8	6..9	17..22	22..26	23..16
26..23	25..22	2..6	23..19	Drawn.

A—28..24, 20..27, 11..20, 30..26, B. wins.

Game No. 2302—Black Doctor.

By Edwin A. Durgin, Boston, Mass.

11..15	19..10	6..10	1..10	7..11
23..19	7..14-A	25..22	29..25	23..18
8..11	24..19-B	11..15	8..11	6-16..23
22..17	4..8	31..27-C	25..22	18..9
9..13	28..24	1-15..18-2	11..16-5	5..14
17..14	2..7	22..6	24..20	27..9
10..17	27..23			W. wins.

Notes.

A—This move defines the opening. Where the title of Black Doctor originated is somewhat doubtful.

B—Given as a losing move in Dr. Truax's "Black Doctor" book.

C—If the play following this move is sound it corrects variation No. 3 of Dr. Truax's book, where 29..25 is given, and black wins.

Var. 1

1..6-3	14..23	21..14	10..17	19..1
23..18				W. wins.

Var. 2.

14..18-4	1..6-7	6..9-8	8..11	3..8
23..14	27..23	23..18	29..25	32..28
				W. wins.

Var. 3.

8..11	3..8-D	14..23	10..17	19..3
29..25	23..18	21..14		W. wins.

D—1..6 play the same way.

Var. 4.

7..11	23..18	6..9	25..21	5..14
29..25	14..23	21..7	9..14	26..23
1..6	27..18	3..10	18..9	W. wins.

Var. 5.

14..23	3..10	27..18	16..23	26..19
21..7				W. wins.

Var. 6.

3..8	11..15	8..11	14..23	10..17
24..20	27..24	23..18	21..14	19..3
				W. wins.

Var. 7.

8..11	1..6	3..8	6..9	32..28
27..23	29..25	23..18		W. wins.

Var. 8.

15..18	7..11	11..27	3..10	21..7
22..15	14..7	32..23		W. wins.

Checker News.

Henry Maxwell and William Bowe, both of New York, recently played a match of 20 games, which resulted in Maxwell's winning four, Bowe 2, and 14 drawn. A return match is now being played.

The first prize in the tourney of the Young Men's Institute was won by Albert Rogers, a member of the New York club.

J. Dominicus won the first prize, a handsome gold medal, in the East New York tournament.

The players of Massillon, O., have formed a checker club.

In a correspondence match of 10 games for a box of Havana cigars, I. O. Whitesides of Aurora, Neb., was defeated by J. J. Brown of Indiana, by a score of four games to two, and four drawn.

A chess, checker and whist club of 50 members has been formed at Wichita, Kan., with the following list of officers: Frank E. Curtis, president; Alford C. Burrwell, vice-president; L. C. Miller, secretary; and John Noble, treasurer. Rooms have been secured at 205 North Main street, and will be open from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m. Persons interested in the games are cordially invited to call.

The "soldier checker player," Richard Waters, formally located at Fort Douglas, Utah, is undergoing treatment for impaired eyesight at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

W. T. Kerr and Thomas Gillespie of Pittsburg have finished their match of 100 games with the following result: Kerr, 42; Gillespie, 27; drawn, 17.

Mrs. I. M. Briggs, the champion lady player of this section, was visiting in New York recently, but found time to play a few games. With the automaton "Ajeb" all the games were drawn, with Mr. Rogers she won two and lost three, and with Mr. Holburn she won two games.

The friends of James Labadie are trying to arrange a match with William Flemming for the championship of Canada.

Dr. A. Shaefer of New York has had six sittings with W. Bowe, allowing Mr. Bowe the odds of not permitting him to win a game. The score stands, Schaefer, 49; Bowe, 1; drawn, 23. Mr. Bowe scored his win in the sixth sitting.

The proposed match for a stake of £20 between J. G. Lewis and J. Goyne, in which Mr. Lewis was to allow his opponent the odds of the draw games, is "off" in consequence of failing to agree on the date of play.

GRANDPA ON GENIUSES.

Now, folks may talk agin the tribe,
  An' say they're all a mighty shif'less,
An' low-down set—an' I'll allow
  That they are sorter kinder thrif'less;
But tho' he aint got so much sense
  As some, aint got much go or grit or
Git-up-an'-git, a genius is
  A mighty interestin' critter.

We had one on 'em down our way
  A spell ago. He was a poet—
Leastways folks said so—though I swow
  I never seen a thing to show it!
He was a simple sorter stick;
  An' though he made the gals all titter,
Somehow I kinder liked the fool,
  An' studied up the cur'us critter.

He liked it on the farm, an' tuk
  A powerful interest in the flocks an'
Herds, an' used ter, so Sal says,
  Write lays to hens and odes to oxen,
(Though what he owed 'em I can't see);
  She read 'em when she swept the litter,
An', though I liked him, Sal she said
  He really warn't a Christian critter.

He warn't so smart as some, perhaps:
  The boys all thought him chicken-hearted
Because he was so gentle like,
  But once they got his dander started—
The time they skinned the cat alive;
  He walked right in, wal, I should twitter!
An' just missed skinnin' them alive,
  This queer and contradictious critter.

He never did a stroke o' work,
  O, but he was almighty lazy!
He just 'ud set an, write an' spile
  'Paper enough to drive you crazy:
We'd hear him talkin' to himself,
  An' see his great big eye-balls glitter,
But nothin' ever come of it—
  A genius is a harmless critter.

What's that you say? He's writ a book?
  An' sold it, too? Wal, now, I never!
An' goin' to make his fortune, sure?
  Wal, dum it, now! But did you ever?
If Sal'd had sense they might a hitched,
  But then somehow he never hit her;
An' who in thunder'd ever think
  A genius such a likely critter!

M. N. B.

Something It's Hard to Tell.

[Columbus Dispatch.]

"Where the Moustache Grows" is the somewhat startling title that greets our eye nowadays in various esteemed exchanges. Where the moustache grows? Why, on the upper lip, of course. Ah, but—on whose upper lip? That's the question.

From Philadelphia.

[Chicago Herald.]

A man fell from the gallery into the orchestra of a New York theatre the other night. As they were carrying him out of the door to a drug store he sighed, "Where's my return check?"

RAW MATERIAL

Made Free in the New Tariff Bill.

Taxes Taken off Wool, Lumber and Salt.

Sugar Tariff Materially Reduced.

Lowering the Duties on Iron and Steel.

Revenues Cut Down About $55,000,000.

Stringent Provisions Against Undervaluations.

Text of the Ways and Means Committee's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the tariff bill submitted to the ways and means committee by the Democratic majority this morning:

The Free List.

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the first day of July, 1888, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempt from duty:

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves. Timber, squared or sided. Wood manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for. Sawed boards, planks, deals and all other articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, posts, lasts, blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn or sawed only. Staves of wood, pickets and palings, laths, shingles, clapboards, pins or spruce logs. Provided, that if any export duty is laid on the above-mentioned articles, or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States. Flax straw, flax not heckled or dressed, flax heckled, known as dressed line, tow of flax or hemp; hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp. Jute butts, jute, sunn and sisal grass and other vegetable fibres. Burlaps, not exceeding 60 inches in width, of flax, of jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value. Bagging for cotton or other manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, jute butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth or other material; provided that, as to hemp and flax, jute, jute butts, sunn and sisal grass, and manufactures thereof, except burlaps not exceeding 60 inches in width, and bagging for cotton, this act shall take effect July 1, 1889.

Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or tagger's iron, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and tagger's tin.

Beeswax, gelatine and all similar preparations. Glycerine, crude, brown or yellow. Fish glue or isinglass. Phosphorus. Soap stocks, fit only for use as such.

Soap, hard and soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for. Extract of hemlock or other bark used for tanning. Indigo, extract of and carmined. Iodine. Resublimed, licorice juice. Oil, croton, hempseed and rapeseed, flaxseed, or linseed, cottonseed, petroleum.

Alumina alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake and alum in crystals or ground.

Mineral Waters.

All imitations of natural mineral waters and artificial mineral waters. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured. Boracic acid, borate of lime and borax, cement roman, portland and all others. Whiting and paris white. Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol. Iron, sulphate of, or copperas. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fused and caustic potash. Chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash or saltpetre crude. Sulphate of potash. Sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or nitre cake, crude or refined, and Glauber's salt. Sulphur, refined, in rolls. Wood tar.

Coal tar, crude. Analyne oil and its homologues. Coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil and pitch. All preparations of coal tar not colors or dyes, and not acids of colors or dyes. Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of. Spirits of turpentine, bone black, ivory drop black and bone charcoal.

Ochre and ochry earths, umber and umber earths, sienna and sienna earths, when dry.

All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkaline, alkaloids and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and chemical compounds, by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nut galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, nuts, roots and stems, vegetable seeds and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing and dried insects.

All non-dutiable crude minerals, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture not specially enumerated or provided for. All earths or clay unwrought or unmanufactured. China clay or kaoline. Opium crude, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia for medicinal purposes.

Iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than No. 20, wire gauge. Needles, sewing, darning, knitting and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement, old copper fit only for manufacture. Nickel in ore, mat or other crude form, not ready for consumption in the arts. Antimony as regulus or metal. Quicksilver chromate of iron or chromic ore. Mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought not specially enumerated or provided for. Brick vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine.

Chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared. Acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for. Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.

Dates, plums and prunes, currants, Zante or other figs.

Meats, game and poultry.

Milk, fresh. Egg yolks. Beans, peas and split peas. Pulp for paper-makers' use.

Bibles Made Free.

Bibles, books and pamphlets printed in other languages than English; and books and pamphlets and all publications of foreign governments and publications of foreign societies, historical and scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution.

Bristles, bulbs and bulbous roots not medicinal. Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured. Finishing powder, grease, grindstones, finished or unfinished.

Curled hair, for beds or mattresses. Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn. Hatters' fur not on the skin.

Hemp and rapeseed, and other oil seeds of like character.

Lime.

Garden seeds, linseed or flaxseed.

Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared. Osier or willow, prepared for basketmakers' use. Broom corn. Brush wood. Plaster of paris, when ground or calcined. Rags of whatever material composed. Rattans and reeds, manufactured but not made up into finished articles.

Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for. But the term "statuary" shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only.

Stones unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone and all building or monumental stone.

All strings of gut or any other like material.

Tallow, waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for.

Schedule of Duties.

Section 2. That on and after the first day of July, 1888, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Drugs and Dyestuffs.

Glycerine, refined, 3 cents per pound.

Acid, acetic, acetous or pyroligneous acid, exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, 5 cents per bushel of 50 pounds.

Castor oil, 40 cents per gallon.

Licorice, paste or rolls, 4 cents per pound.

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured, ⅛ of 1 cent per pound.

Chromate of potash, 2½ cents per pound.

Bi-chromate of potash 2½ cents per pound.

Acetate of lead, brown, 2 cents per pound.

Acetate of lead, white, 3 cents per pound.

White lead, when dry or in pulp or when ground or mixed in oil, 2 cents per pound.

Orange, mineral and red lead, 1½ cents per pound.

Litharge, 1½ cents per pound.

Nitrate of lead, 2 cents per pound.

Magnesia, medicinal, carbonate of, 3 cents per pound. Magnesia, calcined, 7 cents per pound. Magnesia, sulphate of, or epsom salts, ¼ of 1 cent per pound.

Prussiate of potash, red, 7 cents per pound.

Prussiate of potash, yellow, 3 cents per pound. Nitrate of potash, refined, or refined saltpetre, 1 cent per pound.

Sal soda, or soda crystals, ⅛ of 1 cent per pound. Bicarbonate of, or super-carbonate of soda and saleratus, calcined or pearl ash, ¾ of 1 cent per pound. Hydrate, or caustic soda, ½ of 1 cent per pound. Soda silicate, or other alkaline silicate, ¼ of 1 cent per pound.

Sulphur, sublimed, or flowers of, $12 per ton.

Ultramarine, 3 cents per pound. Colors and paints, including lakes, whether dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, not specially enumerated or provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Zinc, oxide of, when dry, 1 cent per pound; when ground in oil, 1½ cents per pound.

All medicinal preparations known as cerates, conserves, decoctions, emulsions, extracts (solid or fluid), infusions, juices, liniments, lozenges, mixtures, mucilages, ointments, oleo-resins, pills, plasters, powders, resins, suppositories, syrups, vinegars and waters of any of which alcohol is not a component part, which are not specially enumerated or provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

All ground or powdered spices not specially enumerated or provided for, 3 cents per pound.

Proprietary preparations, to wit: All cosmetics, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils or preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary articles or prepared according to some private formula as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections affecting the human or animal body, including all toilet preparations whatever used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Morphia or morphine, and all salts thereof, [illegible]0 cents per pound.

Acid, tannic or tannin, 50 cents per pound.

China and Crockery Ware.

China, porcelain, parian and bisque, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, printed or gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

China, porcelain, parian or bisque, ware not decorated in any manner; earthen stone, or crockery ware composed of earthy or mineral substance, printed, enamelled or gilded, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

White granite, common ware, plain white or cream-colored, lustred or printed under glaze in a single color, sponged, dipped or edged ware, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Brown earthenware, common stoneware, gas retorts and roofing tiles, not specially enumerated or provided for, and not decorated in any manner, 20 per cent. ad valorem. All other earthen, stone and crockery ware, white, colored or bisque, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act and not decorated in any manner, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Paving tiles, not encaustic, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Encaustic tiles, not glazed or enamelled, 30 per cent. ad valorem. All glazed or enameled tiles, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Slates, slate pencils, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables and all other manufactures of slate, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Glass.

Green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys, covered or uncovered, pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, moulded, or pressed green and colored bottle glass, not cut, engraved or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for ¾ of 1 cent per pound; if filled and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such bottles, vials or other vessels, shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter; but if filled and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem duty or to a rate of duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of ¾ of 1 cent per pound in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents. Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and other plain moulded or pressed flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 percentum ad valorem; if filled and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem duty or to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such flint or lime glass bottles or vials, or other vessels of like material above provided for, shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter; but if filled, and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents.

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, above 24x30 inches square, and not exceeding 24x60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; all above that, 25 cents per square foot. Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 cent per pound; above that, and not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 1¼ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cents per pound; all above that, 1¾ cents per pound. Cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, above 24 by 30 inches square and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, above 24 by 30 inches square and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches, 25 cents per square foot; all above that 45 cents per square foot. Porcelain and Bohemian glass, chemical glassware, painted glassware, stained glasses, and all other manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be the component material or chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, $6 per ton.

Iron and Steel.

Iron railway bars, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, $11 per ton; steel railway bars, and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard and slabs and billets of steel, $11 per ton; bar-iron rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide, nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; comprising round-iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, and flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick; round iron less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three-quarters of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one cent per pound, provided that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars and pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 35 percentum ad valorem; provided further, that all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as coal shall be subject to a duty of not less than $20 per ton.

Iron and steel, the rails weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard, $14 per ton; iron or steel, flat rails, punched, $15 per ton. Round iron in rods less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars of shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one cent per pound. Sheet iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and not thinner than number 20 wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number 20 wire gauge, and not thinner than number 25 wire gauge, one and one-tenth of 1 per cent per pound; thinner than number 25 wire gauge, 1¼ per cent. per pound; thinner than No. 29 wire gauge and all iron commercially known as common or black taggers iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles or not, 30 per centum ad valorem, provided that on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid, excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metals or any alloy of those metals, one-fourth of one cent per pound additional when not thinner than No. 20 wire guage; thinner than No. 20 wire guage and not thinner than No. 25 wire guage, one-half cent per pound additional, and when thinner than 25 wire guage, three-fourths of one cent per pound additional.

Hoop or band or scroll or other iron eight inches or less in width, and not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, one and one-tenth cents per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, one and three-tenths cents per pound. Provided, that all articles not specially enumerated or provided for, whether wholly or partly manufactured, made from sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made, or which shall be such material of chief value.

Cast iron pipe of every description, six-tenths of one cent per pound. Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, one cent per pound. Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Iron or steel railway fish plates or splice bars, eight-tenths of one cent per pound. Wrought iron or steel spikes, nuts and washers, and horse, mule or ox shoes, one and one-half cents per pound. Anvils, anchors or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for strips and forgings of iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 pounds or more, one and one half cents per pound.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks and finished hinges, or hinge blanks, one and one-half cents per pound. Iron or steel blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars, one and one-half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, one and one-half cents per pound. Horseshoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails not specially enumerated or provided for, two and one half cents per pound.

Boiler tubes or other tubes, or flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel one and one-half cents per pound.

Chain or chains of all kinds made of iron or steel, less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, one and one-fourth cents per pound; less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, one and one-half cents per pound; less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, two cents per pound.

Hand, back and all other saws, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Files, file blanks, rasps and floats of all cuts and kinds, 35 per centum ad valorem. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms by whatever process made, die blocks or blanks, and bars tapered or bevelled bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, plates of all thicknesses and widths, steamer, crank and other shafts, wrist or crank pins, connecting rods and piston rods, pressed, sheared or stamped shapes or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or combination of steel and iron, punched or not punched; hammer molds or swagged steel; gun molds, not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam or iron molded steel castings; all of the above classes of steel not otherwise specially provided for in this act, valued at one cent a pound or less, five-tenths of one cent per pound; valued at more than one cent per pound and not more than four cents, forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, cartruck channels, parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

Steel wheels and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car and other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, two cents per pound; iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same without regard to the degree of manufacture, one and one-half cents per pound.

Screws, commonly called wood screws, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Iron and steel wire, and iron and steel wire galvanized, and all manufactures of iron and steel wire and of iron and steel wire galvanized, shall pay the duties now provided by law; provided, that no such duty shall be in excess of 60 per centum ad valorem.

Other Metals.

Old copper and clippings from new copper, fit only for manufacture, 1 cent per pound. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, Chili or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, 2 cents per pound; in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, 30 per centum.

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one cent per pound. Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars and old scrap lead fit only to be re-manufactured, 1½ cent per pound. Lead in sheets, pipes or shot, 2¼ cents per pound.

Sheathing or yellow metal, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Nickel in ore or matts, 10 cents per pound on the nickel contained therein.

Zinc, spelter or tutenque in blocks or pigs, and old worn out zinc, fit only to be re-manufactured, 1¼ cent per pound; zinc, spelter or tutenque in sheets, 2 cents per pound.

Hollow ware coated, glazed or tinned, 2½ cents per pound.

Needles for knitting or for knitting and sewing machines 20 per centum ad valorem.

Penknives, pocket knives of all kinds and razors, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Pens, metallic, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Type metal, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of copper, 35 per centum ad valorem. Of iron, steel, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 40 per centum ad valorem. Cabinet and house furniture of wood, finished, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of cedarwood, grenadilla, ebony wood, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood, 30 per centum ad valorem. Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Sugars.

All sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, metada concentrated metada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75°, shall pay a duty of 1 15-100 cents per pound, and for every additional degree, or fraction of a degree, shown by the polariscopic test, they shall pay 3-100 of a cent per pound additional. All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color and pay duty as follows, namely:

All sugars above number 16 and not above number 20 Dutch standard, 2 20-100 cents per pound. All sugars above number 20 Dutch standard, 2 50-100 cents per pound.

Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of four cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of six cents per gallon, provided that if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses so imported shall be subject to duty as provided by law at the date of the passage of this act; and provided further that no drawback of duty shall be allowed or paid on any sugar exported from the United States.

Sugar candy, not colored, five cents per pound. All other confectionery 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Tobacco.

All tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound.

Starch.

Potato or corn starch, rice starch and other starch, one cent per pound.

Rice.

Rice, cleaned, two cents per pound; uncleaned, one and one-quarter cents per pound.

Rice flour, rice meal and broken rice, which will pass through a sieve, known commercially as No. 10 brass wire sieve, 10 meshes to the running inch, or 100 meshes to the square inch; the space within the wire shall not exceed in length or width 787-10,000 of an inch, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Paddy, ¾ of 1 cent per pound.

Raisins, 1½ cents per pound. Peanuts or ground beans, ¾ of 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1 cent per pound. Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, 6 cents per pound.

Textile Fibres and Fabrics.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On all cotton cloth, 40 per centum ad valorem; provided that all tarlatans, mulls and crinolines shall not pay a higher rate of duty than a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem.

Spool thread of cotton, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, 25 per centum, ad valorem; provided that cuffs, collars, shirts and other manufactures of wearing apparel made in whole or in part of linen and not otherwise provided for, and hydraulic hose, 35 per centum, ad valorem. Flax, hemp and jute yarns, 25 per centum, ad valorem. Flax or linen thread, twine and pack thread, and all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, 25 per centum, ad valorem.

Oilcloth foundations or floorcloth canvas or burlaps exceeding 60 inches in width, made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax or jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Oilcloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) and on waterproof cloth, not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Bags and Bagging.

Gunny cloth not bagging, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Bags and bagging and like manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for (except bagging for cotton) composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloths, gunny bags or other material, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Tarred cables or cordage, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Untarred manila cordage, 25 per centum ad valorem.

All other untarred cordage, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Seines and seine and gilling twine, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Sail duck or canvas for sails, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Russia and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown or white, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Hemp and Manila.

All other manufactures of hemp or manila, or of which hemp or manila shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Grass cloth and other manufactures of jute, ramie, china and sisal grass, not specially enumerated or provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Wool Made Free.

Section 3—On and after July 1, 1888, there shall be admitted, when imported, free of duty, all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, wools on the skin, woollen rags, shoddy, mungo waste and flocks; and on and after Oct. 1, 1888, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Woollen and worsted cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially enumerated and provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmorals, woollen and worsted yarns and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals not specially enumerated or provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Bunting, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 45 per centum ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer (except knit goods), 45 per centum ad valorem.

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, headnets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassel or ornaments wrought by hand or braided by machinery made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals is a component material, 50 per centum ad valorem.

All carpets and carpetings, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides of wool, flax, cotton, hemp, jute, or parts of either or other material, [illegible]0 per centum ad valorem. English belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Duties on Paper.

Section 4. That on and after the first day of July, 1888, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Paper, sized or glued, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Printing paper, sized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, 12 per centum ad valorem.

Paper boxes and all other fancy boxes, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Paper envelopes, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire boards, surface-coated paper and all manufactures of which surface-coated paper is a component material not otherwise provided for, and cardboard paper and antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, note and all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Beads and bead ornaments of all kinds, except amber, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Blacking of all kinds, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Bonnets, hats and hoods for men, women and children, composed of hair, whalebone, or vegetable material, and not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Brooms of all kinds, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Brushes of all kinds, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Canes and sticks, for walking, finished, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Card clothing 15 cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel wire, 25 cents per square foot.

Carriages, and parts of, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Dolls and toys, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Fans of all kinds, except palm-leaf fans, of whatever material composed, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Feathers of all kinds when dressed, colored or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers or parts thereof of whatever material composed, not specially enumerated or provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Friction and lucifer matches of all descriptions 25 per centum ad valorem.

Stoves of all descriptions, wholly or partially manufactured, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Gun wads of all descriptions, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Gutta percha, manufactured, and all articles of hard rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Hair, human, if clean or drawn, but not manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Bracelets, braids, chains, rings, curls and ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is the component material of chief value, and all manufactures of human hair, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Hats, materials for—Braids, plaits, flats, willow sheets and squares fit only for use in making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods, composed of straw, grass, palm leaf, willow, hair, whalebone, or any vegetable material not specially enumerated or provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Hat bodies of cotton, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Hatters' plush composed of silk and cotton, 15 per centum ad valorem.

India rubber fabrics and articles composed wholly or in part of india rubber, and india rubber boots and shoes, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Inks of all kinds and ink powders, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Japanned ware of all kinds not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving tiles, 85 cents per cubic foot.

All manufactures of marble not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Papier mache, manufactures, articles and wares of, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Percussion caps, [illegible]0 per centum ad valorem.

Philosophical apparatus and instruments, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Pipes, pipe bowls and all smokers articles whatsoever, not specially enumerated or provided for, [illegible]0 per centum ad valorem; all common pipes of clay, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Umbrellas and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel or any other metal 30 per centum ad valorem; umbrellas, parasols and shades, when covered with silk or alpaca, 30 per centum ad valorem. All other umbrellas 30 per centum ad valorem.

Watches, watch cases, watch movements, parts of watches watch glasses and watch keys, with separately packed or otherwise, and watch materials not specially enumerated or provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Webbing, composed of cotton, flax or a mixture of these materials, not especially enumerated or provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Regulating Reimportations.

Section 5—That the following amendments to and provisions for existing laws shall take effect on and after the passage and approval of this act: Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to reduce internal revenue, taxation, and for other purposes," providing a substitute for title 33 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby amended as to certain of the sections and parts of sections or schedules in such substituted title so that they shall be as follows, respectively: Section 2499. Each and every imported article not enumerated or provided for in any schedule in this title which is similar, either in material, quality, texture or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this title as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles, paying the highest rate of duty; and, on articles not otherwise provided for, manufactured from two or more materials the duty shall be assessed at the rate at which the dutiable component material of chief value may be chargeable, and the words "component material of chief value" whenever used in this title shall be held to mean that (dutiable component material) found in the articles, and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its last form and condition before it became a component material of such article.

If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay a duty at the highest of such rates: provided, that any non-enumerated article similar in material and quality and texture and the use to which it may be applied to any article on the free list and in the manufacture of which no dutiable materials are used, shall be free of duty."

Section 2502—schedule A—chemical products—By striking out from this schedule the words "distilled spirits containing 50 per centum of anhydrous alcohol, $1 per gallon"; also, by striking out the words "alcohol containing 94 per centum anhydrous alcohol, $2 per gallon" (tariff paragraphs 101, 102, 103, the free list).

Section 2503 (substituted for section 2505, R. S.), by striking out the clause in this section commencing with the words "articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value by any process of manufacture or by labor thereon; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture, exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and if any of such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded, provided that this clause shall not include any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed. (Tariff paragraphs 949 A to 949 D.

Amend the clause relating to wearing apparel, and so forth (tariff paragraphs 815) so that it shall read as follows: "Wearing apparel, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, professional books and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States, not exceeding in value $500, and not intended for the use of any other person or persons, nor for sale; but this exception shall not be considered to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; provided, however, that the limitation in value above specified shall not apply to wearing apparel and other personal effects which may have been taken from the United States to foreign countries by the persons returning therefrom; and such last named articles shall, upon production of evidence satisfactory to the collector and to the naval officer of any port that they have been previously exported from the United States by such persons, and have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or labor thereon since so exported, be exempt from the payment of duty; and provided further that all articles of foreign production or manufacture which may have been once imported into the United States and subjected to the payment of duty shall, upon reimportation, if not improved in condition except by repairs, by any means since their exportation from the United States, be entitled to exemption from duty upon their identity being established, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

Theatrical and Art Works.

"Theatrical scenery and actors' and actresses' wardrobes, brought by theatrical managers and professional actors and actresses arriving from abroad for their temporary use in the United States; works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of art, science or industry in the United States; and wearing apparel and other personal effects of tourists from abroad, visiting the United States, shall be admitted to free entry under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, and bonds shall be given whenever required by the secretary of the treasury for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation. Provided, however, that the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where application therefor shall be made.

Insert a new paragraph as follows: "Wearing apparel, old and worn, not exceeding $100 in value, upon production of evidence satisfactory to the collector and naval officer, if any, that the same has been donated and imported in good faith for the relief or aid of indigent or needy persons residing in the United States, and not for sale."

Values of Merchandise.

Section 6—That section of the act approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes," is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows: "Whenever imported merchandise is subject to an advance rate of duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence imported and in the condition in which such merchandise is there bought and sold for exportation to the United States or consigned to the United States for sale, including the value of all casks, cases, crates, boxes, sacks and coverings of any kind and all other costs, charges and expenses incidental to placing the merchandise in condition, packed and ready for shipment to the United States, provided that if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any material or article other than the ordinary usual and necessary coverings used for covering or for holding such merchandise, duty shall be levied and collected thereon at the rate to which such material or article would be subject if imported separately."

Declaration on Invoices.

Section 7—That section 8 of the act of March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes," amending section 2841 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby further amended so that said section of the Revised Statutes shall be as follows: "Section 2841. Whenever merchandise imported into the United States is entered by invoice one of the following declarations, according to the nature of the case, shall be filed with the collector of the port at the time of entry by the owner, importer, consignee or agent, which declaration so filed shall be duly signed by the owner, importer, consignee or agent, before the collector, or before a notary public or other officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths and take acknowledgments who may be designated by the secretary of the treasury to receive such declarations, and to certify to the identity of the persons making them, and every officer so designated shall file with the collector of the port a copy of his official signature and seal; provided that if any of the invoices or bills of lading of any merchandise imported in any one vessel which should otherwise be embraced in said entry have not been received at the date of the entry, the declaration may state the fact, and thereupon such merchandise of which the invoices or bills of lading are not produced shall not be included in such entry, but may be entered subsequently.

"Declaration of consignee, importer or agent":

I, ——, do solemnly and truly declare that the invoices and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of —— are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received of all the goods, wares and merchandise imported in the ——, whereof —— is master, from ——, for account of any person whomsoever for whom I authorized to enter the same. That the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know of nor believe in the existence of any other invoice or bill of lading of the said goods, wares and merchandise; that the entry now delivered to the collector contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares and merchandise, according to the said invoice and bill of lading; that nothing had been, on my part nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on said goods, wares and merchandise; and the said invoice and the declaration therein are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods, wares or merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

And I do further solemnly and truly declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners) is (or are) the owner (or owners) of the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost (if purchased), or the actual market value or wholesale price (if otherwise obtained) at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country where procured, of the said goods, wares and merchandise, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks and covering of any kind, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing said goods, wares and merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States, and no other or different discount, bounty or drawback but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

"Declaration of owner in cases where merchandise has been actually purchased:"

I —— do solemnly and truly declare that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of —— contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandise imported by or consigned to me in the ——, whereof —— is master, from ——; that the invoice and entry which I now produce contain a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares and merchandise, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks and coverings of any kind, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing said goods, wares and merchandise in condition, packed, ready for shipment to the United States, and no other discount, drawback or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the same; and I do not know of nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me; and that they are in the state in which I actually received them.

And I further solemnly and truly declare that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration therein are in all respects true and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made; and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

"Declaration of manufacturer or owner in cases where merchandise has not been actually purchased":

I, ——, do solemnly and truly declare that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of ——, contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandise imported by or consigned to me in the ——, whereof ——, is master from ——, that the said goods, wares and merchandise were not actually bought by me or by my agent, in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, but that, nevertheless, the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their actual market value or wholesale price at the time of exportation, in the principal markets of the country where procured for my account (or for account of myself or partners); that the said invoice contains also a just and faithful account of all the cost of finishing said goods, wares and merchandise to their present condition, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks and coverings of any kind, and all other costs and charges incident to placing said goods, wares and merchandise in condition packed, ready for shipment to the United States, and no other discount, drawback or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the said goods, wares and merchandise; and the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them.

And I do further solemnly and truly declare that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on said goods, wares and merchandise, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

Section 8—That any person who shall knowingly make any false or untrue statement in the declarations provided for in the preceding section, or shall aid or procure the making of any such false statement as to any matter material thereto, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years, or both, within the discretion of the court; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve imported merchandise from forfeiture for any cause elsewhere provided by law.

Merchandise in Bond.

Section 9. That sections 2970 and 2978 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby amended so that the same shall be respectively as follows: "Section 2970. Any merchandise deposited in bond in any public or private bonded warehouse may be withdrawn for consumption within three years from the date of original importation on payment of the duties and charges to which it may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal; provided that nothing herein shall affect or impair existing provisions of law in regard to the disposal of perishable or explosive articles."

Section 2983.—In no case shall there be any abatement of the duties or allowance made for any injury, damage or deterioration sustained by any merchandise while deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, provided that the duty assessed on merchandise withdrawn from any such warehouse shall be assessed on the quantity withdrawn therefrom at the time of such withdrawal, but no greater allowance for leakage or evaporation of wines, liquors and distilled spirits shall be made than is or may be allowed by law on domestic spirits or wines in bond, and provided further that nothing in this section as amended shall restrict or in any way affect the liability of the proprietors of bonded warehouses on their bonds; and provided further, that nothing herein shall restrain or limit the exercise of the authority conferred on the secretary of the treasury by section 2984 of the Revised Statutes."

Section 10. That sections 2802 and 3058 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows: "Section 2803. Any baggage or personal effects arriving in the United States in transit to any foreign country, may be delivered by the parties having it in charge to the collector of the proper district, to be by him retained, without the payment or exaction of any import duty, or to be forwarded by such collector to the collector of the port of departure, and to be delivered to such parties on their departure for their foreign destination, under such rules, regulations and fees as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe."

Section 3058. All merchandise imported into the United States shall, for the purpose of this title, be deemed and held to be the property of the person to whom the merchandise may be consigned; but the holder of any bill of lading, consigned to order and properly indorsed, shall be deemed the consignee thereof; and in case of the abandonment of any merchandise to the underwriters, the latter may be recognized as the consignee.

Section 11. That authority is hereby given to the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to dispense whenever expedient with the triplicate invoices and consular certificates now required by sections 2853, 2854 and 2855 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and triplicate invoices and consular certificates shall in no case be required when the value of the merchandise shipped by any one consigner, in any one vessel, at one and the same time, does not exceed $100; and the secretary of the treasury, with the concurrence of the secretary of state, is hereby authorized to make such general regulations in regard to invoices and consular certificates as in his judgment the public interest may require.

Fees and Oaths Abolished.

Section 12. That all fees exacted and oaths administered by officers of the customs, under or by virtue of existing laws of the United States, upon the entry of imported goods and the passing thereof through the customs, and also upon all entries of domestic goods, wares and merchandise for exportation, be and the same are hereby abolished, and in case of entry of merchandise for exportation, a declaration in lieu of an oath shall be filled in such form and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury; and the penalties for false statements in such declaration provided in the fourth section of this act, shall be applicable to declarations made under this section, provided that where such fees, under existing laws, constitute in whole or in part, the compensation of any officer, such officer shall receive from and after the passage of this act a fixed sum for each year equal to the amount which he would have been entitled to receive as fee for such services.

Amending Invoices.

Section 13. That section 2900 of the Revised Statutes be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2900—The owner, consignee or agent of any imported merchandise which has been actually purchased, may at the time and not afterward, when he shall make and verify his written entry of his merchandise, make such addition in the entry to the cost of value given in the invoice, or pro forma invoice, or statement in form of any invoice which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may raise the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise, at the period of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported; and the collector within whose district any merchandise, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase may be imported or entered, shall cause such actual market value or wholesale price thereof to be appraised; and if such appraised value shall exceed by 10 per centum or more the entered value, then in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied and collected a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem on such appraised value. The duty shall not, however, be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, except as elsewhere especially provided in this act."

Consular Certificates.

Section 14. That all invoices of imported merchandise shall, at or before the shipment of the merchandise, be produced to the consul, vice consul or commercial agent of the United States of the consular district from which the merchandise is imported to the United States, and if there be no consul, vice consul or commercial agent for said district, then said invoices shall be produced to the consul, vice consul or commercial agent of the district nearest thereto, and shall have indorsed thereon when so produced a declaration signed by the purchaser, manufacturer, owner or agent, setting forth that the invoice is in all respects correct and true; that it contains, if the merchandise was obtained by purchase, a true and full statement of the time when and the place where the same was purchased, and the actual costs thereof and of all charges thereon; and that no discounts, bounties or drawbacks are contained in the invoice but such as have actually been allowed thereon; and when obtained in any other manner than by purchase, the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from whence exported; and that no different invoice on the merchandise mentioned in the invoice so produced has been or will be furnished to any one. If the merchandise was actually purchased, the declaration shall also contain a statement that the currency in which such invoice is made out is the currency which was actually paid for the merchandise by the purchaser.

Collectors' Decisions.

Section 15. That section 2931 of the Revised Statutes be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2931. The decision of the collector of customs and of the naval officer, if any, at the port of importation and entry, as to the rate and amount of duties to be paid on any merchandise, and the dutiable costs and charges thereon, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested in such merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the merchandise shall, within 10 days after and not on any day before the ascertainment and liquidation of the duties by the proper officers of the customs, as well as in cases of merchandise entered in bond as for consumption, give notice in writing to the collector, if dissatisfied with the aforesaid decision, setting forth therein, distinctly and specifically and in respect to each entry, the reasons of his objection thereto, and shall also within 30 days after the date of such ascertainment and liquidation, appeal therefrom to the secretary of the treasury, who, on receiving such appeal, shall forthwith call upon the collector for a report thereon, and the collector shall thereupon, if he adheres to his decision, set forth, specifically and in detail, to the secretary, the reasons therefor, and the decision of the secretary on such appeal shall be final and conclusive, and such merchandise, or costs and charges, shall be liable to duty accordingly, unless it shall be brought within 90 days after the decision of the secretary of the treasury on such appeal for any duties which shall have been paid before the date of such decision on such merchandise, or costs and charges, or within 90 days after the payment of duties paid after the decision of the secretary.

No suit shall be begun or maintained for the recovery of any duties alleged to have been erroneously or illegally exacted, until the decision of the secretary of the treasury shall have been first had on such appeal, unless the decision of the secretary shall be delayed more than 90 days from the date of such appeal. And when a suit shall be brought by the United States to recover the additional duties found due on any ascertainment and liquidation thereof, and not paid, the defendant or defendants shall not be permitted to set up any plea or matter of defence, excepting such as shall have been set forth in a protest and appeal made as herein prescribed.

Protests and Notices.

Section 16. That the section of the Revised Statutes numbered 3012 shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding at the end of said section, the following words: "And there shall be attached to the same bill of particulars, when served as aforesaid, a copy of each and every such protest or notice of dissatisfaction, and of every appeal relied upon by the plaintiff or plaintiffs in said suit, and the said bill of particulars shall declare the date of liquidation, and a bill of particulars, having been served as aforesaid, shall not thereafter be amended by the plaintiff, or by the court on the plaintiff's motion, so as to increase the total sum claimed therein as having been exacted in excess."

Suits Against Collectors.

Section 17—That no suit by which this act, or by any law of the United States is permitted to be begun against a collector of customs to recover money alleged to have been illegally exacted by him on imported merchandise, shall hereafter be begun or maintained in any court of any State of the United States, but each and every such suit shall be begun in the circuit of the United States for the district in which such alleged illegal exaction shall have been made.

Overpayment of Duties.

Section 18. That section 3012½ of the Revised Statutes shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury (first) that, in any case of unascertained or estimated duties, more money has been paid to or deposited with a collector of customs than the law required to be paid or deposited; and also (second) whenever the secretary of the treasury shall have decided, on an appeal to him as herein provided, that more money has been paid to or deposited with a collector of customs than the law required; and also (third), whenever any judgment shall have been recovered and entered in any court of the United States against a collector of customs, for duties illegally exacted by him on imported merchandise, and a certificate of probable cause shall have been entered in said suit, in compliance with the provisions and requirements of section 989 of the Revised Statutes, from which judgment the attorney general shall certify, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1875, and 75 (chapter 136) that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States, and from which judgment the secretary of the treasury shall also be satisfied that no such appeal or writ of error ought to be taken. And also (fourth) whenever any suit or suits have been begun against a collector of customs to recover money exacted by him and paid under protest, and an appeal as required by law and a bill of particulars has been served therein on the defendant or his attorney was required by law, and when by the legal effect of any judgment of a court of the United States, satisfactory to the attorney general and the secretary of the treasury as aforesaid, the said exaction of such duties shall have been declared illegal, and protests, appeals and bills of particulars have been made according to the law in force at the time of importation, and the proper officers of the customs shall, under the instructions of the secretary of the treasury, have reliquidated the entries covered, by said suit or suits and bill or bills of particulars, according to the principles and rules of law prescribed by said judgment, and the district attorney appearing of record for the defendant shall certify that such suits have been discontinued, the secretary of the treasury shall in each and all of the before mentioned cases, always excepting judgments or judgment cases in suits commonly known as charges and commission suits, which last named shall only be paid in pursuance of a specific appropriation therefor, draw his warrant upon the treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the over-payment, or the sum expressed in said judgment, or the sum thus found due on reliquidation of the entries in discontinued suits, including costs payable by law, directing the treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The necessary moneys therefor are hereby appropriated, and this appropriation shall be deemed a permanent indefinite appropriation."

Allowance for Damages.

Section 19. That section 2927 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by the addition of the following words thereto: "No allowance for damage to goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States shall hereafter be made in the estimation and liquidation of duties thereon; but the importer thereof may abandon to the government all or any portion of goods, wares and merchandise included in any invoice, and so relieved from the payment of the duties on the portion so abandoned; provided, that the portion so abandoned shall amount to 10 per centum or over of the total value of the invoice."

Bribery of Customs Officers.

Section 20. That any person who shall give or offer to give, or promise to give, excepting for such duties or fees as has been levied or required according to the forms of law, any money or thing of value directly or indirectly, to any officer or servant of the customs or of the United States, in connection with or appertaining to the importation or appraisement or entry or examination or inspection of goods, wares or merchandise, including herein any baggage or the liquidation of the entry thereof shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5000 or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and evidence of such giving or offering or promising to give, satisfactory to the court in which such trial is held, shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that such giving or offering or promising was contrary to law, and shall put upon the accused the burden of the proving that such act was innocent and not done with an unlawful intention.

Section 21. That any officer or servant of the customs or of the United States who shall, excepting for lawful duties or fees, demand, exact or receive from any person, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value in connection with or pertaining to the importation, appraisement, entry, examination or inspection of goods, wares, or merchandise, including herein any baggage or liquidation of the entry thereof shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5000, or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the courts; and evidence of such demanding, exacting or receiving satisfactory to the court in which such trial is had, shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that such demanding exacting or receiving was contrary to law, and shall put upon the accused the burden of proving that such act was innocent and not with an unlawful intention.

Frauds by Importers.

Section 22. That section 2864 of the Revised Statutes be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2864. That any owner, importer, consignee, agent or other person who shall, with intent to defraud the revenue, make, or attempt to make, any entry of imported merchandise by means fraudulent or false invoice, affidavit, letter or paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or shall be guilty of any wilful act or omission by means whereof the United States shall be deprived of the lawful duties or any portion thereof, accruing upon the merchandise or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper or statement, or affected by such act or omission, shall for each offence be fined in any sum not exceeding $5000 nor less than $50, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years or both, and in addition to such fine such merchandise or the value thereof shall be forfeited, which forfeiture shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles of merchandise to which such fraud or alleged fraud relates; and anything contained in any act which provides for the forfeiture or confiscation of an entire invoice, in consequence of any item or items contained in the same being undervalued, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Goods in Bonded Warehouses.

Section 23. That all imported goods, wares and merchandise, which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses or on shipboard within the limits of any port of entry or remaining in the customs offices on the day and year when this act or any provision thereof shall go into effect, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day and all goods and wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act, or any provision thereof, shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that date.

Section 24. That sections 3011 and 3013 of the Revised Statutes be and are repealed as to all importations made after the date of this act; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the other requirements and provisions of this act are also hereby repealed.

A WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

President Cleveland's Lively Conversation with People Who Call on Him.

[Washington Special in Philadelphia Press.]

The range of conversation between the President and those who shake hands with him at crowded receptions is limited. I stood near the other day and listened as they shook hands and slid on:

First Caller (looking up)—How do you do, sir?

President (cordially)—How do you do, sir?

Second Caller (looking down)—Good morning, sir.

President (smiling)—Good morning.

And so on to the

Fifth Caller (shaking hands and laughing)—Helped to elect you and going to do it again. (Exit.)

President—Thank you!

Sixth Caller (looking straight out of the door)—Glad to see you, sir!

President—How do you do?

And so on to the

Fifteenth Caller (a little boy in frock, waddling on, seeing only the chief executive feet and not noticing whose they are).

President (reaching for him)—Here! you little fellow. Here! This way! Give us a shake!

Little fellow is shaken and waddles on, solemnly wondering what it is all about.

Sixteenth Caller (whispers in executive ear).

President (with surprised and congratulatory look)—Ah, indeed! Hope they are all well.

Response smothered by

Seventeenth Caller—How do you do, sir?

President—How do you do, sir.

Tide sweeps on till it reaches

Twenty-seventh caller (in loud voice)—Mr. President, I was born within seven miles of your birthplace and only three years later, up on Caldwell hill. (Subdued giggle of crowd.)

President—Ah, indeed! I'd like first-rate to go up there for a day or two this summer.

Twenty-seventh caller (resumes)—Come on, fishing—

He is ingulfed in the tide and the sentence dies unfinished, while the President cordially shakes hands with a party of three with umbrellas, evidently from the rural districts.

Thirty-sixth caller (lady shakes hands blithely)—That shake is for Mrs Cleveland. Gin her my love.

President—Thank you.

Thirty-seventh caller—Good evening, sir.

President (automatically)—Good morning.

About one in a thousand is known to the President, but, on the whole, it is a dreary ceremony to him and entered into with a real sensible earnestness and a sort of contagious geniality.

How Poor Students Earn Money at Yale.

[New Haven News.]

The favorite method of paying for board is to organize an eating club. The process is simple. At the beginning of a year a man goes around among his classmates and secures eight or 10 who agree to take their meals together. He then goes to some landlady and agrees to furnish her with an eating club of students. He agrees furthermore to relieve her from all pecuniary responsibility by collecting at the end of each week from the men the money for their board and handing it over to her. In return for this she agrees to furnish him with his board. It is beneficial to the student, because the members of the club, knowing that he is in straitened circumstances, are always willing to help him by paying regularly and promptly.

Every class has in it four or five monitors, whose duty it is to record the absence or tardiness of students at recitations or morning prayers. A monitor receives $35 a year from the faculty. The same amount is paid each year to the man who rings the college bell. Of late years the college press has been a fruitful source of revenue to its editors. The Literary Magazine pays to each editor from $140 to $150 a year. The financial editor receives from $180 to $150. The News pays to each senior editor from $250 to $275, and the financial editor receives from $325 to $350. The Record and Courant ought to pay to each senior editor $150 yearly, but often through poor management barely covers expenses. The Yale Banner clears to the publisher from $200 to $250, and the Pot Pourri somewhat less than this sum.

Sliding Pigeons.

[Hyde Park Gazette.]

THE GLOBE of Thursday had a story from New Bedford giving an account of a sliding cat, which shared with the boys the pleasure of sliding on icy places. We should have doubted this story of feline sagacity had we not witnessed two pigeons a few days ago enjoying similar sport. In a yard near our office the icy way was somewhat sloping toward the street, and the boys in the neighborhood had made a "slide" of unusual smoothness. Two pigeons, during the temporary absence of the youngsters, by mere accident dropped down upon the slide in quest of food, and away they went at lightning speed to the bottom of the shoot. The sport seemed to fill them with amazement as well as pleasure, and after spreading their wings and taking in the surroundings, they deliberately flew up to the top of the rise and repeated the journey, but this time with more deliberation, and with the evident intention of enjoying the sport. They stood erect, with wings partly unfolded, and the graceful movements of their heads guided them safely on their journey. They repeated this several times, and were only driven away from their new found sport by the appearance of some meddlesome boys.

Interesting to the Chicago Police.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

An enterprising citizen out West offers several thousand dollars reward for the capture of the devil.

OUR NATION.

The Young People's Political History of the United States.

President James Madison's First Term---1809 to 1813.

Events Which Brought About the War of 1812.

Gallant Conduct of American Soldiers and Sailors.

Henry Clay's Outspoken Zeal in Behalf of His Country.

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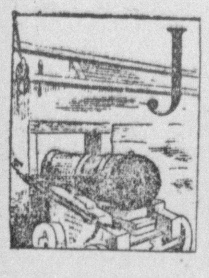
CHAPTER VII.

[WRITTEN BY GEORGE CANNING HILL.]



JAMES MADISON of Virginia, the fourth president of the United States, was chosen after a heated canvass, of which our strained relations with Great Britain on the one side and our uncertain relations with France on the other were the exciting cause. The embargo law had been over a year in operation, and a large portion of the population were worked up to the point of open resistance to its further enforcement.

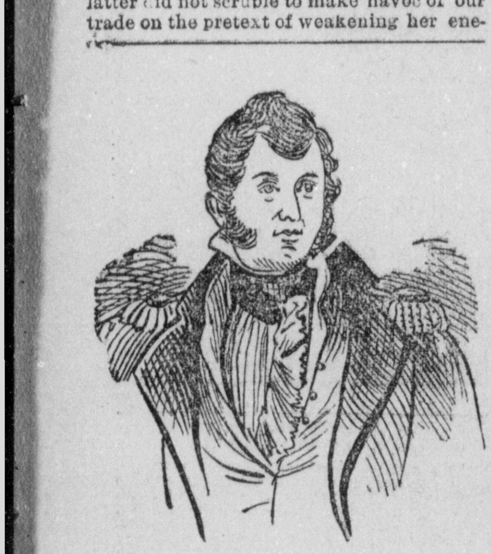
A count of the electoral votes showed that 122 had been cast for Madison, 6 for George Clinton of New York and 47 for Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina. For vice president, George Clinton received 113 votes, James Madison 3, James Monroe 3, John Langdon 9 and Rufus King 47. Clinton had been vice president during Jefferson's second term, just ended. Only the six votes of Vermont of all the votes cast by New England were given to Madison.

The new president, who had been secretary of state during the eight years of Jefferson, called from the cabinet of the latter into his own Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania for secretary of the treasury, William Eustis of Massachusetts for secretary of war, and Gideon Granger of Connecticut for postmaster general.

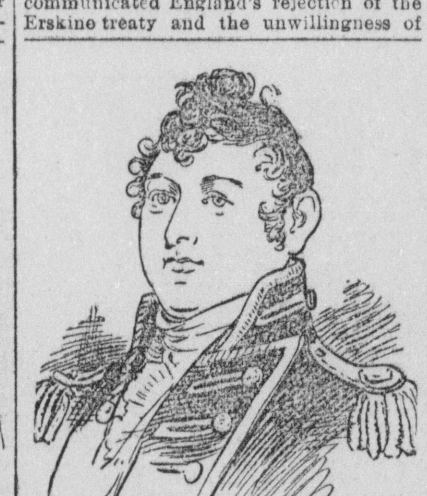
Madison was 58 years old, and of rather diminutive stature. He had been a member of the Virginia Legislature many terms, sat in the last Congress of the old Confederation, labored most effectively for the creation and adoption of the Constitution, that made us an Union, was a member of Congress during Washington's administration, and served as secretary of state through Jefferson's two terms. Washington kept open the mission to France for him for a twelvemonth after Jefferson's return from that country, and John Adams insisted on sending him with Gerry to join Pinckney and make up a full mission to the French Directory.

The embargo and the wanton outrage on the Chesapeake had so severely tried the temper of the people that an open declaration of war would have been received with much greater unanimity of feeling than it was afterward.

England and France, like a second Rome and Carthage, had long been waging a destructive war. While the former could not hide its jealousy of the rapid growth of the maritime power of the United States, the latter did not scruple to make havoc of our trade on the pretext of weakening her enemy. In his inaugural address, President Madison declared it to be "the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice, and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality." But he complained of the "injustice and violence of the belligerent powers," which had introduced principles of retaliation "equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law."



COMMODORE PERRY.



CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL.

The embargo was not an act of hostility, but one for the protection of our harassed commerce as a neutral nation. American vessels already in port were closely kept there, and those that were abroad were warned to return home.

There was as good cause for war on the day when Mr. Madison took the oath of office as there was more than three years afterward, when it was declared. Like that of Jefferson, the Madison administration was Republican. Mr. Madison's governing theory of the Constitution was that it was intended for a nation whose career was to be one of peace,—that we were not to become a great military power in the modern world. He regarded it as a binding law to secure the prosperity and happiness of a free people.

Up to the year 1808, between 4000 and 5000 men had been impressed by Great Britain, not one-fifth of whom were British subjects. Not one-tenth were even naturalized American citizens. More than three-fourths were natives of the United States. Thousands of our citizens were thus forcibly torn from country and home, and compelled to fight their own countrymen as well as Frenchmen. It was estimated that the total number of impressments were almost three times as many as there were actual names returned.

Mr. Erskine was the British minister at Washington when Mr. Madison became president. Through him a treaty was at once concluded providing for the withdrawal of the orders in council. When it was sent to England to be ratified, the British government haggled over it and at last took the ground openly that Mr. Erskine was not authorized to make a treaty at all. He was recalled and Mr. Jackson sent to succeed him. From the first, England had sent us only second and third rate men as ministers. Mr. Jackson imprudently let drop the insinuation, in his correspondence with the secretary of state, that our government knew well enough that his predecessor had no power to make a treaty with us. The secretary most positively denied it. He repeated the insinuation, and the president declined further official intercourse. He was recalled and Mr. Foster succeeded him.

Congress met in special session in May. The better to help on the work of conciliation through the new treaty, the embargo act was repealed. A non-intercourse law was passed and proclaimed in its stead, to apply to Great Britain and France alike. It was also hoped that the repeal of the embargo act would tend to allay the disquiet that was fomenting in the commercial section of the Union. The embargo was found, besides, to be very difficult of enforcement. Every opportunity to evade it was eagerly improved. A military force was necessary to keep it in operation. The industry of whole communities came to a standstill. Distress was prevalent and poverty was a familiar sight. Households were forced to adopt the most primitive methods for sustaining and holding themselves together. Non-intercourse was a welcome, though but a partial, relief from the embargo, and it was declared for the term of one year.

Napoleon issued his wilful decree of Rambouillet on the 23d of March, ordering the seizure and confiscation of all American vessels then in French ports and to arrive. Only government vessels bearing despatches were excepted from the order. Under this arbitrary decree 132 American ships were seized and sold for $8,000,000.

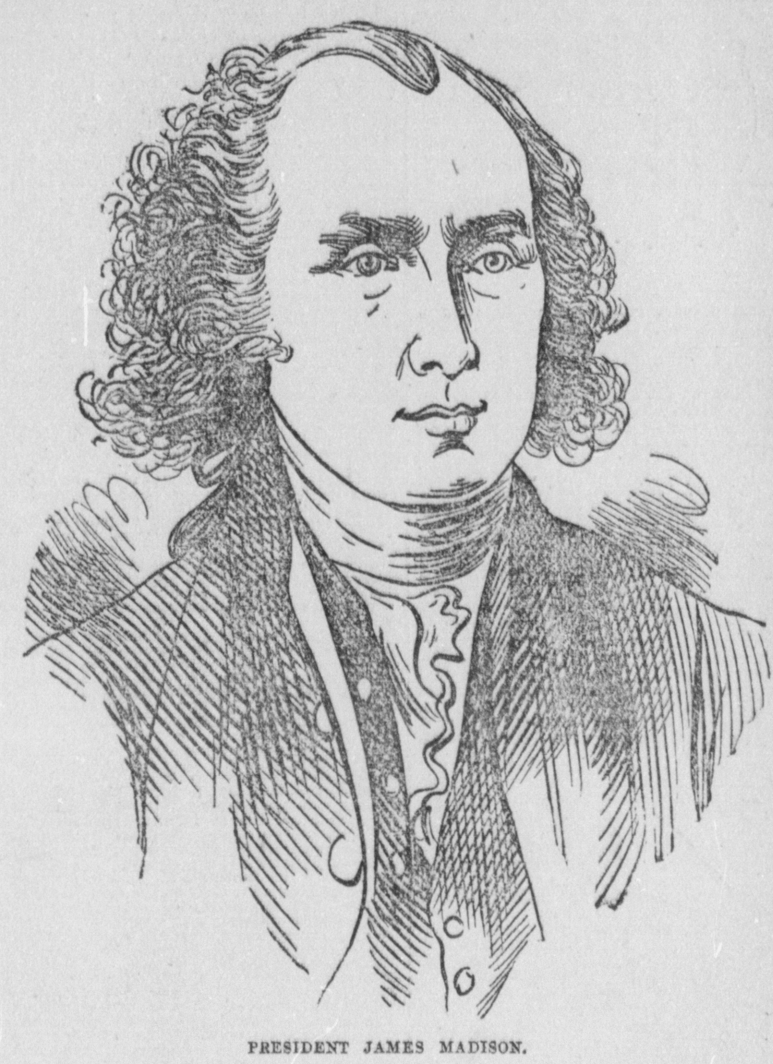
The British orders in council were clearly aimed at the annihilation of the United States as a rival of Great Britain on the ocean. In the first four years of Jefferson, American commerce exceeded $330,000,000 in value. When Congress convened in November, 1809, the President communicated England's rejection of the Erskine treaty and the unwillingness of of fortifying the coast was pushed on to completion. The manufacture of small arms was hastened. The public revenues, with what was accumulated in the treasury, were sufficient to pay France to receive our advances. The work the current expenses of the government without having to borrow money. But the stinging injustice and wanton injury done us as an unoffending nation continued. As some compensation, however, for what we sacrificed and endured, domestic manufactures of various kinds were taking the place of what we had been in the habit of buying from the contending nations of Europe.

In May, 1810, the non intercourse act expired by limitation. Proposals were made to England and France that if either would annul its edicts the law should be revived only against the other. France at once repealed her decrees, and the president issued a proclamation accordingly.

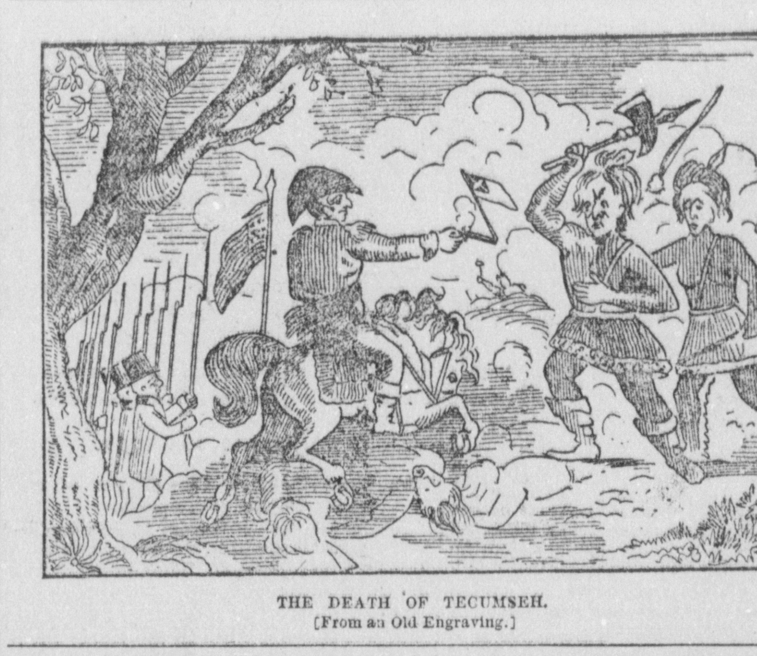
The treasury receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1810, were over $8,500,000, and more than met the current expenses of the government, including the interest on the public debt. The census of that year showed the population of the country to be 7,239,903.

That year and the following—1810 and 1811—were not specially eventful, though our foreign harassments suffered no abatement. England and France were straining every nerve in their struggle in the Spanish peninsula. British vessels were hovering off our coast, as usual, in 1811. In May, the British sloop of war Little Belt attacked the American frigate President, Commodore Rogers, off Cape Charles, but was disabled after a brief engagement and compelled to surrender. Our trade with France was again being subjected to vigorous restrictions, which aroused a spirit of retaliation. We were on the best terms of friendship with Russia, and Denmark, whose flag had been used to cover extensive depredations on our commerce, made valuable concessions to us through our special minister.

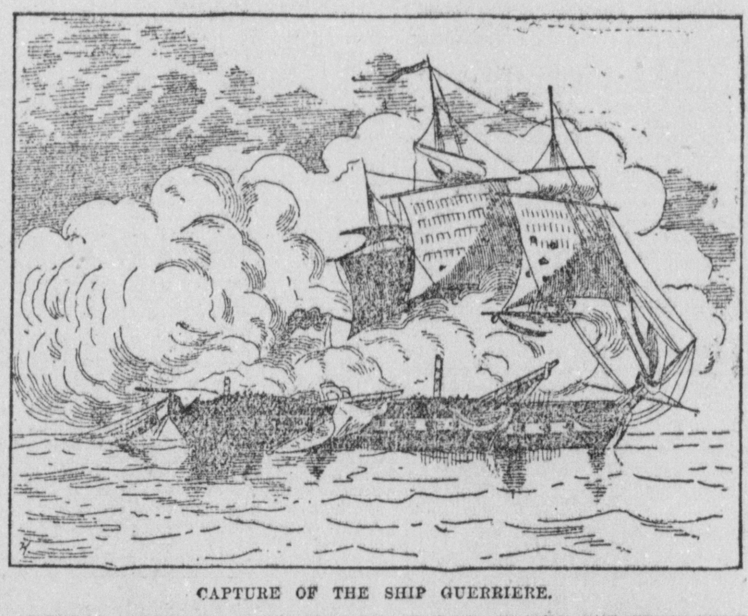
During the summer of 1811 the Indian tribes on the western frontier formed a confederacy, with the famous chief Tecumseh at their head, aided by his twin brother. The brothers were to divide the sovereignty of their own nation and of all the others on the border. Tecumseh was warrior and orator, and his brother the prophet. Both employed all their talent and cunning to achieve the mastery of the several tribes, and at the same time watched the growing troubles between the United States and Great Britain. At last they began to collect their followers on the Wabash river. Governor Harrison, who became president of the United States in 1841, was then governor of Indiana Territory and was directed to advance against them with a force of regulars and militia. Tecumseh himself was away, exciting the distant tribes to combine under him against us. Governor Harrison's force encountered the Prophet's party at Tippecanoe on the 7th of November, and a truce was agreed upon until the next day, when a meeting was promised with the chiefs. Harrison knew the Indian too well to trust him, and formed his command in battle order, the men sleeping on their arms. The war whoop of the savages, as expected, sounded before daybreak, but the Americans were not to be taken by surprise. The Indian attack was repulsed, after a fight in which 170 Indians were killed and 100 wounded, the loss to the whites being 180 in killed and wounded.



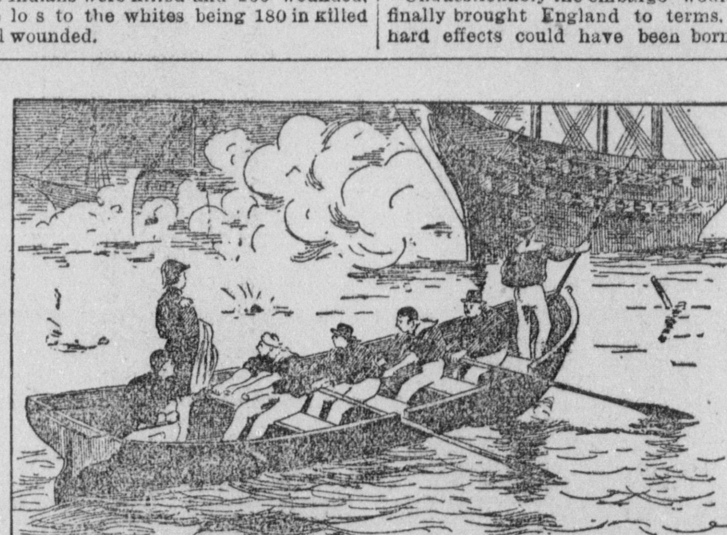
PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON.



THE DEATH OF TECUMSEH.
[From an Old Engraving.]



CAPTURE OF THE SHIP GUERRIERE.



COMMODORE PERRY ON LAKE ERIE.
[From "The Boys of 1812," Estes & Lauriat.]

During this year, too, the Chesapeake affair was settled, the British government offering to make reparation to the wounded seamen and the families of those killed. The two surviving sailors of the four taken from the Chesapeake were restored to their country and homes. But that was as far as the settlement went. The orders in council were as strictly enforced as before, and British armed vessels continued to menace the entrances to our harbors. Search and impressment suffered no interruption. Our commerce with France was now expanding in consequence of the withdrawal of her oppressive decrees, but British vessels swarmed on the ocean to make prize of our carrying ships and their valuable cargoes. First and last, nearly 900 American vessels had become their prey. The only pretext offered was that Great Britain was trying to cripple the resources of her formidable enemy, France.

The treasury receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1811, were over $13,500,000, paying all current expenses of the government, besides the interest on the public debt and discharging over $5,000,000 of the principal. Congress convened on the 5th of November, a month earlier than the time for the regular session. The president denounced the scenes enacted at the mouths of our harbors as "not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights than vexatious to the regular course of our trade."

We had borne all that any nation would unresistingly have borne from Great Britain, and we had succeeded in getting out from between the upper and nether millstones of foreign hostility by disengaging France from her position. Apparently the British government sought only to add insult to injury. Conciliatory advances on our part were sure to be met with exasperating rebuffs on the other. Even the Federalist leaders in Congress had taunted the administration by asserting that it could not be "kicked into a war." Yet, when it came at last, they were anything but its ardent supporters. Every United States minister sent to the British court expressed his belief that England was much more anxious to destroy us as her rival in commerce and navigation than to injure France through injuring the United States. Napoleon did not want us to go to war with England, for he liked our embargo and non-intercourse acts for her better. He knew, also, that we had no ships with which to carry on the war.

Unquestionably the embargo would have finally brought England to terms, if its hard effects could have been borne long enough by the people without exciting their hostility. It was practically neutralized before it was repealed. As a strictly peace measure, intended to protect one side and punish the other, it did not have the chance it might have had under more favoring conditions. The opposition of the Federalist leaders was virulent in its character. They would declare war with France rather than England. When urged to propose an alternative to war, they had none to offer but submission. The administration party in Congress offered at one time to terminate the embargo and substitute letters of marque and reprisal; but the proposal was rejected with the aid of the votes of a sufficient number of alarmed Republicans.

There seemed to be no way out but by war. John Quincy Adams, who was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Russia by President Madison, had voted for the embargo when a member of the Senate, and he did not hesitate to declare that "the orders in council, if submitted to, would have degraded us to the condition of colonies." In his message to Congress on its assemblage, the president recommended that the country be put in a state of defence, and his recommendation was promptly acted upon. The regular army was ordered to be increased, and an increase of the navy was also provided for. Congress likewise authorized the president to borrow $11,000,000. The customs duties were doubled. And goods of domestic manufacture, as well as almost all other kinds of property, were soon after subjected to taxation.

Late in February, 1812, the President laid before Congress documentary proof that two years before a British emissary named John Henry had been sent, with the aid of the Governor of Canada, to stir up strife in the Union and try to break up the government. The attempt was made to detach New England and form the East into a dependent province. Henry passed down through Vermont and New Hampshire to Boston, but he accomplished nothing. He himself ascribed his failure to the favorable turn temporarily given by the Erskine treaty of accommodation. The discovery of this treacherous attempt to undermine a nation's existence in time of peace only served to add fuel to the fire of the rising public indignation.

Henry Clay of Kentucky had been twice chosen by the Legislature of his State to fill vacancies in the Senate caused by resignation. Immediately on the expiration of his second term, having zealously supported the administration during both, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and chosen speaker on the first ballot, on the 4th of November, 1811, by a majority of 31 in a vote of 123. The time was critical. The honor, if not the existence, of the young nation was at stake. He scouted the idea of further temporizing with England. He was for war, heart and soul. Resolutions were speedily reported by the foreign relations committee recommending instant preparations for armed resistance, and they were adopted without hesitation. Great Britain, said Mr. Clay while in the Senate, "saw in your numberless ships which whitened every sea, in your 120,000 gallant tars, the seeds of a naval force which in 30 years would rival her on her own element."

The Senate bill for the increase of the army passed the House on the 4th of January, 1812. On the 29th, the bill to increase the navy also passed the House by a decided majority. To the latter measure was unquestionably due that brilliant series of triumphs on the sea and lakes which sheds enduring lustre on our country's history, and crowned with imperishable honor the names of Decatur, Hull, Rogers, Lawrence, Perry, Bainbridge, Macdonough and Porter. On the President's recommendation, too, an embargo law was passed on the 1st of April, to operate for 90 days, the recommendation being for but 60. Mr. Clay earnestly advocated it from the floor, and it was as vehemently opposed by John Randolph of Virginia and Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts. "If we must perish," said the latter, "let us perish by any hands except our own. Any fate is better than self-slaughter." The attitude of the country had all the time been conciliatory toward England, but hope had at last turned into despair. On the 3d of June, 1812, the committee on foreign relations reported to the House a bill declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States, and on the 18th it had passed both houses. On the following day the President issued a proclamation declaring the existence of war with Great Britain.

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina had become a member of the House of Representatives, and with Mr. Clay, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Cheves carried the declaration through the House. Congress adjourned on the 6th of July to the first Monday in November.

There was a division in the cabinet on the question of war, Gallatin being against it. He even sought to throw cold water on the war spirit in his report of a system for raising the money needed to carry on hostilities. But the aroused activity of the Republican leaders named overcame the inertia of his official conduct. In his proclamation, the president recited the reasons for resorting to the last extremity of nations, and when read today they must seem to all reasonable minds unanswerable and conclusive. Great Britain had persistently violated our flag on the high seas; had impressed American seamen, harassed our vessels as they entered and left our own harbors; slaughtered our citizens on their own soil; issued orders blockading foreign ports without any actual blockade, and then enforced their penalties from the date of their issue, thus making our peaceful commerce the prize of her plunder and denying our products the right to a market; had employed secret agents to divide the Union, and incited the Indian tribes to revolt.

Besides increasing the army, Congress authorized the president to call on the States for a force of militia not exceeding 100,000 men, and to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers. But we had no army ready for active war. There had been 30 years of peace, and economy had been the governing principle of the national life. The public revenues were almost wholly derived from imported products, and these were seriously interfered with by the power with which we were to contend. The navy was more fortunate in having an abundance of experienced seamen, owing to the rapid growth of our carrying trade, and it had been tested in a war with the pirates of the Barbary States as well as in conflicts with armed vessels of our enemy herself. Privateers, too, were made out of merchant vessels. Our entire naval force consisted of 10 frigates, 10 sloops of war and 165 gunboats, the last being the legacy of the Jefferson administration.

The plan of operations was to achieve the conquest of Canada, making Montreal our objective point; to fight the enemy's ships of war on the ocean under every advantage that could be taken; and to do all possible harm to her commerce by our privateers. Hitherto England had made the seizures; now we were to divide with her both the destruction and the profit.

Immediately after the declaration of war, General Hull, then Governor of Michigan Territory, marched an army of 2000 men from Dayton, where they were collected, to Detroit. Canada was to be invaded from that point and from Niagara, while a third army was to join them on their march to Montreal, which was stationed at Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. General Dearborn, a revolutionary officer, commanded the whole, with headquarters at Greenbush, opposite Albany. In the limits of the present recital the details of the many engagements of the army cannot of course be given. General Hull crossed the Detroit river into Canada on the 12th of July, and becoming alarmed about the savages returned to Detroit on the 8th of August, proposed a retreat, invited the British under General Brock to cross the river and attack, and made ready for battle outside the fort, and when the enemy had come within 500 yards ordered the whole force inside again. The indignation of the troops was general. All was disorder and confusion. The men stacked their arms or threw them upon the ground. Some of the subordinate officers broke their swords in their anger and chagrin. A white flag was displayed, and the surrender of the army and the town was made without any consultation. Hull was afterwards exchanged as a prisoner, tried for cowardice, and sentenced to death, but pardoned by the president on account of his revolutionary services. The surrender took place on the 16th of August.

In November General Van Rensselaer crossed the Niagara river with 1000 men and attacked a British force at Queenstown, but after a hot engagement was compelled to surrender. The British commander, General Brock, was killed in this engagement.

Measures were taken this year to launch a superior fleet on the lakes. The misfortunes of the army were fully compensated by our naval successes. On Aug. 19 the Constitution, Captain Hull, captured the British frigate Guerriere off the Grand Banks. On Sept. 7 the Essex, Captain Porter, captured the British sloop-of-war Alert off the Grand Banks. On Oct. 18 the Wasp, Captain Jones, captured the British ship Frolic, but with her prize was captured two hours later by the British 79-gun ship Poictiers, and both vessels were carried to Bermuda. On Oct. 25 the United States, Commodore Decatur, captured the British frigate Macedonian off the Azores. And on Dec. 29 the Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, captured the British frigate Java off the coast of Brazil. Our privateers likewise took nearly 250 British vessels. The United States had reason to take courage and continue.

Congress assembled on the 4th of November in the midst of high party feeling. The Federalists declared that the war had been feebly prosecuted; the Republicans charged the failure of the army to the obstruction of the Federalists. Massachusetts and Connecticut had refused to furnish their quota of militia, and Rhode Island joined them in their refusal. An act was at once passed to encourage enlistments in the army by the payment of larger bounties, and the law authorizing the acceptance of volunteers was repealed. The navy was ordered to be increased by four 74-gun ships, six 44-gun frigates, and fleets on the lakes. And early in January, 1813, the army was increased by 20 regiments in case so many should be needed.

When the year 1813 opened, 6000 cases of impressment were on record at Washington. 1600 Americans were serving against their will in the British navy, press gangs were continuing their outrages, and, while claiming for herself the service of Americans, England demanded that British subjects in the United States should not engage in our service.

Ohio and Kentucky, soon after war was declared, raised about 10,000 men for the protection of the northwestern frontier, and General Harrison took the command. In seven months our little navy and privateers had captured 500 British vessels and three frigates. The president said the war had been "as successful as circumstances inseparable from its early stages could promise." Congress voted a $16,000,000 loan and authorized the issue of $5,000,000 treasury notes. It likewise passed a law, to take effect when the war ended, prohibiting the employment of any but native and naturalized citizens in United States vessels. Six major-generals and as many brigadiers were created. The army mustered about 55,000 men.

The administration closed with the session on the 4th of March, 1813, the electoral votes of the States for president and vice president having been counted in February.

[Chapter VIII. of the "Young People's Political History of the United States," giving an account of President Madison's second term, will be printed in THE WEEKLY GLOBE of March 14. It will take the nation through the "war of 1812," and will be filled with stirring incidents.—ED.]

HER WEDDING.

[S. B. IN NEW YORK NEWS.]

"Come, Jo, you'll go, won't you?"

Josepha Murray's pretty oval face flushed and then grew pale; her deep violet eyes sparkled.

"I wish I could," she cried out, with accelerated breath and rose lips apart. "I always did like races—and I have so few opportunities for enjoying myself. Only—"

"Oh, pshaw! I don't like 'onlies,'" said Mrs. Courtenay, Josepha's schoolmate and friend, scarcely older than herself. "There's no earthly reason why you shouldn't go. Mary Fitzalan is wild to have you, and—"

"Yes," said Josepha, a little doubtfully; "but I promised Geoffrey I would not have anything more to do with the Fitzalans."

"And why not?"

"Geoffrey don't like them. Mrs. Fitzalan is a divorced wife, and he thinks Mary is a little inclined to be 'fast,' and Hubert——"

"Hubert Fitzalan is the most charming creature in existence," cried out Mrs. Courtenay, enthusiastically.

"But—Geoffrey says he drinks."

"Everybody drinks nowadays."

"And—and gambles!"

"Only a fashionable weakness, my dear," said Mrs. Courtenay, with a flirt of her spangled fan. "It won't do, you know, to look at our friends' faults through magnifying glasses."

"At any rate, I have promised Geoffrey Cleve that I wouldn't have anything to do with them."

"Upon—my—word," said Mrs. Courtenay, elevating her eyebrows. "Isn't Mr. Cleve assuming grand signeur airs over you rather early, my dear?"

"I suppose Geoffrey knows best," hesitated Miss Murray.

"I don't, then, by any means. And I tell you what, Jo, if you're going to give into his tyranny in this fashion, you may as well make up your mind to be a miserable slave ever after. I know the Fitzalans as well as Mr. Cleve, and I say that they are delightful and fashionable people, whom everybody is anxious to know. There are plenty of people who will be glad enough to get the fourth seat on Mrs. Fitzalan's landau, if you decline it. And——"

"Stop a minute, Alicia," said Josepha, with changing color; "I haven't quite made up my mind. I should like the races, and it's very kind of Mary Fitzalan to ask me. And if it wasn't for Geoffrey——"

"You foolish little thing, how is he to know anything about it?" said Mrs. Courtenay, with renewed good humor. "Take my advice. Go to Jerome Park and have a good time and keep your own counsel about it."

"I've a great mind to," said Josepha. "I don't think Geoffrey has any real ground for objecting to these Fitzalans, and if I hadn't promised——"

"Oh, nonsense!" purred Mrs. Courtenay. "A bad promise is better broken than kept any day in the year, and I for one will undertake not to betray you to Mr. Cleve. Ha! ha! ha!"

So the pretty archtemptress went away, and the next afternoon the glittering landau of the Fitzallans stopped at Mrs. Courtenay's house, where Josepha Murray was lunching off lobster salad, cream pates and champagne; "for," said Mrs. Courtenay, "it's a deal better to start quietly from our house and avoid all unnecessary comment," and the merry party set forth in the still brightness of a September day, for the great American "Epsom" at Jerome Park. . .

"Nonsense," said Geoffrey Cleve.

"But I tell you I saw her there myself," insisted George Dalley, "looking as lovely as a picture by Hubert Fitzalan's side in that dashing current-colored landau that old Fitzalan bought in Paris before he separated from his wife."

"At the races?"

"Yes, at the races."

Cleve asked no more questions, but silently went on with his computing of figures with compressed lips and brows moulded into a stern, dark frown. And the same evening he sent a note to the house of Miss Murray's aunt, where she was spending a few weeks, giving her back her troth.

"You promised me to have nothing more to do with those Fitzalans," wrote he, in those cold, curt words, which seems so much colder and curter on ink and paper than when spoken from warm' human lips; "and you deliberately have broken that promise. Henceforward I can have no confidence in you; and when confidence is destroyed, the flame of love soon burns out."

The note chanced to arrive when Mrs. Courtenay was sitting with her friend—and Josepha, who really loved Godfrey, burst into a shower of tears.

"Do you suppose he's in earnest, Alicia?" she sobbed out. "Do you think he really means it. Oh! Alicia, I am so miserable. Why—why did I ever go to those horrid—horrid races?"

"Jo, I'm surprised at you," said Mrs. Courtenay. "Why, you haven't any more spirit than a kitten. Here he throws you off like an old glove, and you sit whimpering here like a second Griselda."

"But I loved him."

"The more goose you! Let me tell you, Jo Murray, it's a lucky thing for you that you're only engaged instead of being married. He would have been worse than Bluebeard."

Josepha said no more, but her heart was faint and sick within her, and from its deepest depths she regretted that unpleasant escapade of hers. Yet, spurred on by Mrs Courtenay's scornful jeers, she took refuge in a sort of false pride, and made no effort to regain the treasure of a good man's love that had slipped from her grasp.

"If he chooses to be so tyrannical," said Josepha, "I can't help it."

"Of course you can't," said Mrs. Courtenay. "And Hubert Fitzalan thinks you have acted with the utmost spirit and good sense."

"I don't care what Hubert Fitzalan thinks," said Josepha shortly.

But she did. It was not in feminine human nature to be quite indifferent to the ostentatiously proffered sympathy of a handsome young man, and before the month was out Josepha Murray found herself engaged to Mr. Fitzalan.

"I'll show Geoffrey Cleve that others care for me if he don't," said she; and Mrs. Courtenay loudly applauded her spirit, as she wrote off the direction of the wedding cards: "Geoffrey Cleve, Esq., No. — Syringa street."

Old Mrs. Miller, her aunt, shook her head dubiously.

"Marry in haste and repent at leisure," said she. "Geoffrey Cleve was all well enough and belonged to a first-class family. But I've no faith in your Fitzalans. If I were you, Jo, I'd wait awhile."

But Miss Murray was not disposed to take any such good advice.

Josepha Murray was a handsome girl, and she looked well in white silk in tulle folds. Hubert Fitzalan was a tall, stylish man and he made a good-looking bridegroom. The church was crowded; the organ was pealing out its triumphal strains; the young couple had just ascended the velvet-covered steps of the chancel, when there was a bustle and noise, and a tawdry, ill-dressed woman stood up in one of the pews nearest the altar, vehemently gesticulating.

"I forbid the banns!" she shrieked out. "I! That man is married to me! He thought he'd given me the slip, but he hasn't. No, nor yet he shan't! And he needn't suppose because I am poor and have lost the good looks that attracted him—

The bridegroom turned around, white to the very lips.

"What is the meaning of this disturbance?" he inquired. "Police! Where are the police?"

But the tawdry woman fiercely resisted all efforts of the policeman who was called in.

"I've got my wedding ring and my marriage lines here," she insisted; "and I'll not stand by and see another woman step into the place that mine by God's law and man's!'"

So the wedding that was no wedding came to a premature termination. Hubert Fitzalan returned home with his real wife, in no very amiable frame of mind, and Miss Murray was driven back to her aunt's house, all in tears, like a modern edition of Niobe. Nor was the chagrin of the moment rendered any the less easy to bear, because, just as the carriage whirled away, she caught sight of Geoffrey Cleve's grave, earnest face, regarding her with a sort of mild pity.

She had invited him, and he had come; but neither had expected such an entertainment as this.

"He'll come back to me," Josepha tearfully told herself. "He'll surely come back, now that he knows how miserable and forsaken I am."

But he did not. She had thrown away her chance, once and forever. And it often occurred to her, during the solitary years of after life, to which she had condemned herself, that that day at Jerome Park was hardly worth all that she had sacrificed for it.

MONTEFIORE'S MISSION.

His Work in the Crusade on the Jews in 1840.

Rabbi Schindler Says That He Was a Great and Noble Philanthropist,

But That He Was a Stumbling-Block in the Pathway of Jewish Reformers.

Last evening, at the Temple Adath Israel, Rabbi Solomon Schindler delivered the twenty-second of his Friday evening lectures, taking as his subject, "Sir Moses Montefiore." He said:

The most profitable and best remunerative of all virtues seems to be charity. A Hebrew proverb says that it "saves from death," and according to the popular adage it covers at least a "multitude of sins." To part with one's own possessions in favor of another person without the hope or desire of reciprocation seems to be so difficult, so much in conflict with the general nature of man and to require so great an exertion of our moral qualities that we cannot bestow enough praise upon the man who thus overcomes the difficulty, conquers his own nature and brings that moral pressure upon his pocketbook, which is required to open it and to allow some of its contents to run into the channels of charity. As soon as humanity will have reached the goal of perfection charity will become useless, it will cease to be a virtue. The helpless will then receive the needed support as a "right which is due him," and the relatively poor will be too proud to accept a kind of comfort from his more fortunate brother for which he will not be able to offer an equivalent. Asylums, hospitals and schools where the needy are sheltered, cured and instructed ought not to be called charitable institutions, nor ought they to be supported by what is called private charity; they ought to be State institutions and their benefactions ought to be granted as a debt which society owes to the individual. Every citizen ought to be taxed for the support of such institutions as he is for the support of a police force, or a fire department, but he ought to receive in exchange the right to be admitted into any of them when sickness, infirmity or old age should compel him to seek refuge therein, without the stigma of being a burden to the community, or of being

A Recipient of State Charities.

Hospitality, that is, the reception of strangers in the home circles, was in times passed by, one of the foremost charities, and especially among Jews was this branch of charity most highly cultivated. The Jew, being a business man, was a great traveller; the roads were bad and insecure, hotels not frequent and, after all, useless to him, partly on account of the prejudice with which he was treated, partly on account of the prejudice which he harbored against the mode of living in which his neighbors indulged. It became, therefore, a matter of necessity that one Israelite should show hospitality to the other. Into whatever Jewish house he came he was at home; the poorest of the poor would share his last morsel with a stranger who would happen to knock at his door. All charity was then of a private nature, and it was organized only in such cases when in a general calamity individual charity became insufficient. Not sooner, however, had the new era created new conditions than the sharp eye of the Jew observed that the system of his charities, if it was to keep up with the demands of the time, must assume a different form and grow to larger dimensions. Public charitable institutions in which the poor were taken care of sprang up like mushrooms. There was hardly a large city in Europe where rich Israelites would not found and endow hospitals, orphan asylumns, homes for the aged and infirm, schools where the children of the poor were to be instructed, in short, both the orthodox and the reform party vied with each other which of them could boast of the most charitable men. The real fact, however, was that not sooner had social circles opened for the Jew, not sooner had he stepped out of his former seclusion than he became public spirited and felt called upon to improve social conditions as far as he was able to and to compromise by deeds of charity between the real world as it is and the ideal world as it ought to be.

It happened in Damascus in the year 1840 that a Christian friar, Father Thomas, and his servant disappeared all of a sudden. The rumor spread that

They Must Have Been Murdered,

and the monks appealed to the French consul, Count Ratti Menton, to investigate the matter and to bring the culprit to justice. The monk, who had never enjoyed a very good reputation, had been seen a day previous to his disappearance quarrelling with a Turkish mule driver; still this clew was entirely disregarded, and the suspicion fastened upon the Jews, of whom about 5000 were then living in that city. The old mediæval fable that the Jews needed human blood during the passover festival seemed not to have died out, or was revived for the occasion, and it was said they had murdered the monk and his servant for the sake of obtaining their blood. Several Jews were now arrested and tortured; they were asked to confess a crime of which they had not the least knowledge.

To strengthen the suspicion against the Jews a similar case occurred about the same time upon the island of Rhodus. A Turkish lad had committed suicide, and the rumor was spread that the Jews had killed him in order to obtain his blood. Also in Juelich, a town near the Rhine, it was reported that a travelling Jew had made an attempt to kill a Christian child, and improbable as it will appear to future historians, all these tales were believed by Christians, in the very middle of the nineteenth century, in spite of their absurdity. The Jews arose to refute these charges. They forgot their quarrels about reform and the best men of both camps arose to refute indignantly such a shameless calumny. Cremieux and Moses Montefiore in England placed themselves at the head of the movement. The intelligent Israelites of the Occident espoused at once the cause of their less intelligent brethren of the Orient.

The same press which had given a wide circulation to the slanderous falsehood, gave now as wide a circulation to the refutation of the charge. The intelligent of all denominations joined with the Jews against their accusers, and inasmuch as the representatives of the Jews demanded nothing else but that justice should be meted out, their voices were heard. For the first time in the history of the world it happened that Jews dared approach the throne of a despot, not to beg as Jews for their co-religionists, but to demand as citizens of England and France that for the sake of humanity a just and fair trial should be granted. The success with which the mission of Cremieux and Moses Montefiore was crowned is too well known as that I should need to dwell upon it, and it serves to prove, if it proves anything, that times had changed, and that the Jews had conquered for themselves a position from the height of which they were able to defend themselves and to defy all the evil machinations of their enemies.

Of the two men who at that time had risen upon the crest of the popular wave and for the time being had served as acknowledged representatives of the Jews, one, Adolph Cremieux, seems to have been selected on account of his successful career as a lawyer.

His Power as an Orator

seemed to be of the greatest utility in a trial in which not only the innocence of a few individuals was to be established, but in which one of the most infamous accusations, brought forth against the whole Jewish community, was to be refuted.

The prisoners had been accused of having murdered persons for the sake of obtaining their blood for religious purposes. If such an accusation could be substantiated, every Israelite, no matter where he lived, was implicated more or less as an accomplice. It is, therefore, not surprising at all that the eye of the Jewish community fell upon a lawyer and orator such as was Cremieux; but what was it that made the Israelites look with such great expectancy upon Moses Montefiore?

Since the fiasco and the exposure of the would-be Messiah, Sabbathai Zwi, the hope in the restoration of the Jewish nationality upon the sacred soil of Palestine had become a mere theory, as which it still lingered, while practically no efforts were ever made to realize it. A few passages in the prayer-book only reminded of it, and beggars pretending to come from Jerusalem, the holy city, who travelled through all countries, would still absorb the lion's share of all Jewish charities, but this was all. The residents of Jerusalem lived, in fact, on nothing but the charities which they levied through their travelling agents upon their western coreligionists. When the Jews began to feel that they must abandon such hopes, even in theory, before they could be recognized as citizens with equal rights in the countries in which they were living, the leaders of the reform movement decreed the erasure of all such passages from the prayer book which would allude to the Messiah or the restoration of a Jewish nationality. The masses, however, were not yet ready to turn into the new road, because they felt that with the surrender of the old Messianic hopes which, as theories, had been as harmless as they had been infective, the whole structure of Judaism would have to be subjected to a modification. They felt that the whole mission of Judaism would have to be changed, and its aims and ends to be sought for in a different direction than they had been accustomed to look for them. They felt instinctively that the surrender of the Messianic theories meant as much as to set fire to the old house, and they hesitated to take that step.

While in Germany, where

The Struggle for Reform

was waging most fiercely, the reformers were in the ascendency, and were supported by the intelligence of their time, in other countries, and especially in England, the conditions were totally reversed. England was politically a free country and the number of Jewish residents was so very small that their seclusiveness and the difference of their customs was hardly noticed by the public eye. They cared, therefore, little for a movement which was to win back for the Jew the confidence of his fellow-citizens and to place him upon an even footing with them; they cared little for reform.

They Objected to It,

and remained strictly orthodox. The few wealthy Jews, such as the Rothschilds, Goldsmiths and Montefiores, were the exception, not the rule; the public knew them. The rest of the Jews would look with astonishment at the privileged position of these few of their brethren, and hail as good and infallibly right whatever any member of these families might feel inclined to adopt as a religious practice for himself. It could not fail that some of them should have their hobbies, which they would groom in truly English fashion, and whenever these hobbies were of a religious nature their coreligionists did not fail to cheer them whenever they paraded upon them. Such a hobby was the chimera of a national restoration of the Jews upon sacred ground, and its rider was Sir Moses Montefiore.

Born in 1784 in London, from a wealthy Jewish family of bankers, he had married in 1810 into the Rothschild family. His marriage having remained without children, and being independently rich he was exactly the man who might cherish some hobby of his own, and he might have chosen a worse one. He had been brought up amid the customs and usages of the past century, and still he had inhaled the morning breeze of the new day. He held strictly to the minutest prescriptions of the table laws, even while travelling; he would adhere punctually to all those rites and forms by which the Jew had been forced into his seclusiveness. After all he clung to the belief that a restoration of the Jewish nationality was both desirable and possible.

Thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the Eastern Jews, he was exactly the man who could do more than anybody else for them, and it was, therefore, that he was delegated. The success of his mission may be ascribed, to a great extent, not alone to his personal knowledge of oriental customs which he had acquired in 1827, but to the information which he had gained since his visit to Jerusalem through the cultivation of his hobby. From that time his fame was assured, and he felt himself called upon to be an advocate for the oppressed Jews of all countries. He travelled to Russia and interceded with the Czar for the Jews living in his dominions; he took active, though ineffective steps in the Mortara affair and became thus the world-renowned champion and representative of Jews. The old age which he reached added to the lustre of his fame, and when two years ago he died, a centenarian, the whole world mourned for him as for one of the noblest philanthropists that has ever lived upon earth.

His charity, however, was the cover for a multitude, not of sins, because his morals and the motives for all his actions were above suspicion and as pure as the falling snow, but of mistakes and errors. The world, as usual, cheered the giver, merely because he gave, and cared little whether actual good was accomplished by his outlay or not. Sir Moses gave without discrimination. Any person who

Would Touch His Heart

by the recital of misery would receive a donation from him. He rarely investigated, and we know that sums of his money have reached Boston for purposes which cannot be classified under the name of charity. He furthermore lavished his money in the service of a cause which was doomed. His money was spent in preference to uphold the cause of dying orthodoxy; his eyes were still directed towards the east; his money and personal influence upheld artificially the vain hopes in the restoration of the Jewish nationality, and though it could not suppress it, it impeded at least the growth and the development of modern Judaism.

Moses Montefiore, with all his noble qualities, with all his magnanimity, with all his liberality, has rather retarded than advanced the progress of Judaism. Though bodily he lived in the midst of the nineteenth century, in spirit he was a relic of a previous age; he was utterly unable to grasp the modern idea of Judaism; he was unable to think of the Jew as merely a member of a religious sect; he looked upon him as upon a member of a race whose duty it was to preserve carefully all those distinctive marks which would separate him from the rest of the world.

DRIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

How the Whist Club Discounted John Gilpin.

[Lewiston Journal.]

It is a good story that they tell now on the president of the Lewiston horse railroad.

A leading member of the Main Street Whist Club called on him in the afternoon the other day, and gave him due notice that a horse car would be wanted at the Whist Club at 10 o'clock in the evening or soon after, and the reply was that the horse car would be there as desired.

The evening wore away pleasantly at the whist club, and everybody was happy. At 10.15 somebody asked where the horse car was. Nobody could say. At 10.30 the "leading member," aforesaid, who is so denominated because he always leads up through a strong suit, started out to the house of the said president of the horse railroad, and found him about on the point of going to bed. He came to the window, however, and said that he recalled the incident with regret, and asked, by way of diversion, if the horse car had not come. He was told emphatically that it had not. "I'm sorry," said he, "I told 'em to bring it. I guess you better go back and wait. It will be there." The horse car man reiterated this so emphatically and seemed to have such unbounded faith in the infallibility of his road that the "leading member" went back and the whist club waited, the hostess entertaining them delightfully with story and recitation.

At 11 o'clock the jingle of a car was heard and somebody said "it's here." It was time. It was true and in they went. There was a nice fire in the stove and the driver was on the seat. Somebody shouted "all aboard" and the driver cracked his whip and away they went. They had gone a block before the man on the front end of the seat looked out into the driver's face and saw who it was. It was the president of the road himself holding the ribbons. Best of all, he had hitched the horses in wrong, with the "off" horse on the "nigh" side and they were yawing off in the double hitch and travelling for all they were worth. Local history has tales of Gilpin rides, but none that beats the trip of that midnight car. The presidential driver whisked them around corners, escaped trees and fences, and did up the straight ways faster than ever before or since, and landed every one of the passengers safe. It was a good job. He says that he went to the stables himself after he was notified, and hitched on the horses, the only person awake at the stable being a small boy.

LITTLE AH ME AND LITTLE AH THERE.

[Chicago Mail.]

Little Ah Me was a Chinaman
With a queue as long as his arm,
Whose spirits seemed constantly under a ban
Tho' he never did evil or harm;
But he ever inclined to the darker side
And the pessimistic view,
And his life was a failure, and, when he died,
The mourners were very few.

Little Ah There was another Chinee,
But one of a different sort.
His face was a map of the Land of Glee,
And worries he made his sport;
He had his failings, but he was gay;
He'd many a little sin;
But he won all hearts with his cheery way,
And they made him a mandarin!

From little Ah Me and from little Ah There
The lesson sublime is learned,
That it's better to keep up a semblance fair
Till it's time to be inurned.
It's seldom a whiner may reach his goal,
While a laugher seldom fails;
Strength breeds itself in a bantering soul,
While the one that is hopeless quails.

Courteous Harvard Students.

[Cambridge Tribune.]

I wonder if I have ever given my testimony in this column to the courtesy of Harvard students in that most trying of all places for one's manners, a Cambridge street car. My wanderings for the past two or three years have given me a good deal of experience in these vehicles, and I want to say that in scarcely more than half a dozen instances, all told, have I seen Harvard men fail of courtesy to other passengers. Many men are coming to be indifferent to the claims of women to any other treatment than they themselves receive in the cars, but it is a very rare experience for me to see a lady, whether young or old, plain or pretty, enter a car when students are passengers and be compelled to stand.

HOWARD'S LETTER.

Facts and Fancies of His Latest Philosophy.

A Dissertation on "Luck," Pluck and Perseverance.

Answers to Several Critical and Inquiring Correspondents.

PARKER HOUSE, March 3.—"Do you believe in luck?" writes a reader of THE GLOBE in Bangor, Me.

"Are you a fatalist?" writes a reader of THE GLOBE in Lynn, Mass.

These queries apropos of my letter in last Sunday's GLOBE on triplets in nature and coincidental happenings in society, are a mild suggestion of the interest which that line of thought appears to have created. Without plunging very deeply into the metaphysics of this subject, we will have a few moments talk about fate and luck. We speak of a lucky fellow, meaning by that a man who is fortunate, and yet luck may be good or ill, the one quite as frequently as the other. If we mean by luck, however, an oft recurrence along the line of help or hindrance, without special effort, work, thought, exertion on the part of him to whom the luck, good or evil, comes, why not believe in it? Some people go through life bathed in sunshine perpetually, others walk forever in a vale of tears, and the shadow of the high mountain-impassable, ungetoverable.

Some men, sunny natured, easy tempered, lazy, good-for-nothing fellows, to whom a thought would be a novelty, and an exercise a curiosity, find every door open at their approach, and banquets spread with every imaginable and conceivable delicacy, with nothing to interfere with the ongoing of their pleasure from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, while other men, careful, brooding, ever plodding earnestly, conscientiously, along first this road, then the other, meet a continuity of disappointment and disaster, which absolutely enshrouds them in a gloom that is never penetrated by a ray of hope; confronted ever by disappointment, until the closing scene wipes them from the face of the earth into the blackness of darkness impenetrable.

What is Luck?

Is there any such thing outside of these apparent occurrences, habits which are born, are they not, in a vast majority of cases, in one's disposition, his physique, his morale?

Put two men on a common road.

Here, come with me to the walking match. Never mind the hideous nightmaeric crowd, stenchful with nicotine; close your ears to their profanity and vulgarity, don't look at the bar, avoid the human dirt, the vermin of life. Come up to the huts and see the men as they prepare for their six days' work. That thin, wiry, nervous man will make a splendid start, but luck's against him from the first.

"Why so?"

"Because he is a spurter. He would beat the record in a hundred-mile walk, but in a six-days' struggle, requiring bottom as well as speed, muscle as well as nerve, endurance as well as pluck, he will be found wanting. Luck is dead against him in his make-up. See this tall, finely-built anxious man. Oh, how earnest he is. He has everything about him "just so." His skull cap is light and fits him perfectly. His garments play with the muscles as he bends. His feet are carefully shod, but he looks at the faces of his competitors with an anxious wonder. His wife and baby are in the doorway. He looks over at them and smiles, and then he looks into his heart and says, "How happy I shall be if I win. I wonder if I can," and he starts out handicapped from the very first with a dread that he is going to fail. He is fearsome, he is apprehensive. He starts in well, his mind is fixed upon

The Goal Six Days Ahead,

and he thinks if he gets the money that he will go back to his home on the other side and buy a little farm of which the woman standing in the doorway shall be the mistress, and the chubby baby in her arms shall grow to man's estate a tiller and ultimately an owner of the soil. Then fear creeps in and a grave dread possesses his mind and his heart, and his legs falter and he gives way, because luck is against him.

Another picture.

The third man is not so intelligent as the first, nor so sturdy as the second. He is not so eager for the race, nor so swift upon his feet as the first, nor has he that magnificent muscular equipment which bids fair to lend substantiality in the latter end of the contest to the second.

But luck is with him.

How so?

Why, look at his face. It is wreathed with smiles. Look at his eye; it dances round the ring, taking in this pretty face, nodding at that acquaintance, sparkling with mirth—every line of his face indicates good nature. His body is fairly equipped. He is not given to flesh particularly; on the other hand, he is not too spare. The pleasure of the moment exhilarates him, the music of the band sets all his being in pleasurable motion. He would like well enough being crowned victor next Saturday night. He'd enjoy above all things handling the gold or rustling the crisp bank notes. But he starts in without a thought of the end. Every lap he makes he sees some face that stirs an idea in such a mind as he has. Lap after lap, mile after mile, his score counts up; he is good natured and happy and jolly about it. If he trips, he shares the laughter. If an odd incident occurs he takes it in; he appreciates the popular interest felt in the race, and he swings along happy, careless and free, with

Luck Dead for Him from the Word Go.

From start to finish he is the victor, and people shout with wild cheers and hurrahs for his luck.

Now, as matter of fact, man's natural endowment has more to do with his success in life than a majority of us are disposed to believe.

It will not be gravely argued that birth has nothing to do with man's chances in life. I remember, when I began to work in 1860, thinking that of all the men in the world whose chances I envied, there were but two whose opportunities were seriously any better than mine. They were Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, whose progress through the Provinces and the States I was then chronicling for the New York Times, and young Jim Bennett, whose father was then editor and proprietor of the great journal with which his name was synonymous. Do you mean to tell me that young Bennett didn't have a better opportunity for professional renown than any other young man about to embrace that noblest profession, journalism? Did the Prince of Wales have no ampler scope than the other young men born in the British dominion? Of course, birth and social position and pecuniary status have much to do with man's opportunities, but when we discuss broad questions we must look with wide vision; we must not confine our illustrations to extremes, but must take the average. The average man is poor, the great majority very poor. If it be a fact, and it unquestionably is, that of every hundred young men who go into mercantile life

Ninety-five Fail

before they are 30 years of age, and of the other five, three get on fairly well, one makes a profound impression in his sphere and one alone becomes phenomenal, standing head and shoulders above his fellows in all the world, where comes in the matter of luck? Where is the exception? Isn't it a fact that the great multitude toil and suffer through the blasts of winter and in the torridities of summer for barely enough to keep themselves from starving and to cover their nakedness from the jibes and sneerings of the world?

Two men walk side by side along a highway.

A $10 gold piece, or more likely a quarter, half concealed by the dust, lies upon the road. One sees it, the other doesn't.

Is that luck, or quick sight?

Two sportsmen are in the field. A half-dozen quail peep and rise in the air. Both men fire. One brings down a bird, the other doesn't.

What was that? Luck or a difference in aim?

Two ladies are at a ball room supper.

A careless waiter spills ice cream, coffee and roman punch on their dresses. Both rise, leave the table and go to the dressing-room. One cries herself into feverish hysterics, the other engages the maid in attendance to repair the damage as far as possible, joins her partner on the floor and has a good time. The first insists upon being taken home, and weeps and wails all night long; the other stays till 5 o'clock in the morning and beams a fair good by to her escort at the door, tripping to her room with the blithesome step of cheery youth.

Why This Difference?

One is bright, sunny-tempered, the other is gloomy, despondent and unhappy.

I tell you temperament decides almost everything. What would seem to one luck, of the most gruesome nature, appears to another on a similar plane of life simply an unhappy incident, temporary in its nature, not lasting in its effect. Some men, worth a hundred thousand dollars, groan over the luck of their neighbor who is worth a million dollars, while another man who can honestly say "I am worth today a hundred thousand dollars," is so overwhelmed with recognition of his independence, of the power in his hand to do good among the suffering and the sick and the tired and the weary of earth, that he can find no words sufficiently rotund with which to express his satisfaction, his content, his delight. Two women, we are told, were spinning at a wheel. One was taken, the other was left. Now, which was in luck? We can readily imagine the one who was taken saying, "Thunder, it is just my luck," and it requires no very vivid fancy to hear the other say: "Pshaw, it is just my luck to be left behind."

Neither satisfied.

On the other hand, can you not see the matron who was taken raising her eyes to heaven, folding her hands peacefully across her breast, thanking God earnestly, sincerely, that she is released from the burdens of life, and that she is permitted at last to enter into her heavenly estate, while the other woman, reverently bending her head in the presence of the divine hand that has removed her companion, expresses unfeigned gratitude that her days are lengthened upon the earth, that she may there continue her processional kindnesses and courtesies and benisons among

Those Less Fortunate Than Herself,

preparing her way by educating herself for the time when she, too, shall be summoned?

In the one instance a temperament dissatisfaction with whatever is made both women unhappy, in the other a temperament uplifment, of content, of serenity, made both women recognize the good, the beauty, the helpfulness of the occurrence.

There is a difference between sullen acquiescence and cheerful acceptance.

Some people say, "Whatever is to be, will be. If I am fated to be rich I will have money, and if I am fated to be poor I won't have any. A man who was born to be hanged will never be drowned, so whatever comes I take it because I have got to. I didn't ask to come here."

Now that's silly.

In the first place I don't know whether you asked to come here or not.

Neither do you.

Every man who has any brains whatever has encountered phases, facts, situations in life, which, at all events, appear to be echoes if not reproductions of phases, facts, situations known before. It is the faith of the world that life does not end with existence on this earth. That is one of the things that it is difficult for people to talk about with any degree of sense, because what is born into us with our mother's milk, and educated in us with all our early training, gets such a grip upon our acquiescence and has such a substantial foundation in all our early and immature recognitions, that when we

Become Anxious on the Subject,

we are embarrassed by the conditions of our mind; yes, and our physical conditions too. How many men and women on this earth pray to be released from the bondage of terrestrial conditions. Hundreds and thousands of people have asked today, "Let me get out of this. What is the use of living?" People racked with pain, patients facing death, the very poor grovelling in the dust of despairing disappointment, women bereaved of husband and children, sufferers in the thousand and one avenues opened for the suffering by a mysterious Providence, how anxious they are to get away, and how earnestly they plead for permission to leave this sphere.

Well, they all expect to go to some other sphere.

And how do they know they didn't come from a previous sphere?

That two and two added together are fated to make four, yes, but are you fated? Is there any compulsion that forces you to put one two under another two? If you stub your toe you fall. But why stub your toe? If you hack your finger with a knife, blood will flow, but why hack your finger? You may assume that you are fated to be rich. What difference does your assumption make? In order to be rich you must be industrious, saving, self-sacrificing, methodical, industrious. Those factors enter largely into the problem of success in life, and if those factors are properly grouped in your case you will be rich. It is a very rare combination, this honesty of purpose, this continuity of industry, this intelligent direction, but if you have them the result is certain, and if you have them and do not use them the result then is equally certain.

You Cannot Raise Figs on a Thistle Tree,

or thistles on a fig tree, and you cannot bring disgrace upon honor, nor can you crown dishonesty with integrity.

Facts are stronger than fate. Truth is mightier than error.

I know a man who has lost an eye, who has broken an arm twice, who was shot through his right lung, and whenever anything happens to him, says: "It is just my luck." People talking about Mrs. Langtry call her a lucky woman, because she has today nearly $1,000,000 in property. If we are to judge luck by her success, luck consists in a preconceived, deliberate programme, intelligently carried out, with an adroit utilization of every instrument procurable by money and by social prestige. She came to this country with nothing except the reputation of miscarried beauty, a certain social distinction, not to say extinction, and a determination to make money. She attracted attention upon the stage, she ignored every temptation to swerve her from the execution of her matured purpose, and she went on step by step with an insistance and a persistence intelligently directed, which have brought her the renown she sought, in the train of which came the money that she has.

Now, she might have spent that money.

Others have made as much and spent it.

She made it and saved it.

In other words, she added to this already remarkable combination an element still more rare, that of parsimony, frugality and saving. In other words, she put one two under the other two, and you couldn't make anything but four out of it.

Was She Fated to be Rich?

or was she naturally endowed with the elements which were adroitly put together, harnessed appropriately, and placed upon the right road, intelligently directed? My friend of the many accidents is a peculiarly constituted individual. Had he looked he wouldn't have fallen down the hatchway. That he was shot through the right lung was due to his presence upon the field of battle. That he lost his eye is attributable to the fact that when he flashed his little pile of powder he didn't shield his face, and yet he says, as accident after accident occurs, "It is just my luck!"

It is just his stupidity.

And when you say that it is Jay Gould's luck, or it is Vanderbilt's luck, or it is the luck of this, that and the other, you attribute to some unseen potentiality results which might much better be attributed to the natural forcings of perfectly well understood, but rarely possessed, elements in human nature. True enough it is that if a man is born to be hanged he will be hanged, but how are you going to know that until the dread moment arrives? No man can be hanged without his own consent. We don't hang people unless they commit murder.

Yes, on the whole I believe in luck, by which I mean the certainty of the fall of an apple from a bough well shaken.

And in fate, too, recognizing the universality of the application of the theory that two and two necessarily make four.

Howard

The New Way.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I came in here to ask you," he began as he entered a Grand River grocery, "I came in here to ——"

"No, sir!" was the prompt reply.

"I came in here to ——"

"Well, you can go right out again!"

"Sir! I am no beggar!" exclaimed the stranger.

"I know it," replied the grocer. "You came in to ask if I had a city directory. I haven't got one. I never had one. I was trying to save your valuable time."

The stranger stalked stiffly out, and as he relate his adventure on the corner he was asked if that was really his object.

"Oh, no," he replied; "I was going to ask him for credit until Saturday night, and that is the new way of choking a man off. He tried to spare my feelings and secure himself at the same time. It's a new kink among grocers, and I guess I'll have to pay cash."

A Sermon in Four Lines.

[Texas Siftings.]

Bobby (thoughtfully—Pa?

Father (irascibly)—Ya'as, ya'as, what is it?

Bobby—Do you think I'll be as cross as you are when I grow up?

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., N. Y.

THE FASHION NOW.

One Commendable Phase of Our Anglomania.

Horsewomanship, Past, Present and Future from a Tailor's View.

Trappings Which Have Been, Are and May be Worn by Fair Riders.

The well-known writer, George Augustus Sala, is at present contributing to an English fashion magazine a series of articles on curiosities of fashion, and a recent paper in this series is devoted to the subject of riding habits. The article is illustrated and curious indeed are the facts thus gathered, showing the evolution of the modern riding habit. The writer goes as far as possible into the past and shows first how the costume of an Amazon from Hope's "Costumes of the Ancients," an engraving copied from a figure on a Greek vase in the Hope collection is the fore-runner of the modern Amazonian dress. "What are those leopard skin-tights but riding trousers? What are those laced buskins but prototypes of the kid Wellington boots? What are that vest and that flowing mantle but the habit?" he asks, and the evolution seems indeed easy to trace.

Chaucer's Prioress and his Wife of Bath rode, as most of us know, "en cavalier." So, indeed, did all English ladies until side-saddles were introduced by Anne of Bohemia, the queen of Richard II. Ladies' riding dresses were at this period very handsome, as may be gathered from a passage in Knighton (1341):

"Tournaments are attended by ladies of the first rank and greatest beauty. They are dressed in parti-colored tunics, half of one color and half of another; their tippets are very short, their caps remarkably little and wrapped round their heads with cords; their girdles and pouches ornamented with gold and silver, and they wear short swords, called daggers, a little below their waist." Knighton did not say anything about the nether garments worn beneath these sumptuous habits for the simple reason that they were then universally worn by the fair sex. They were called by the French "hauts de chausses," and by the English "hosen"; they were cut quite tight to the limbs and reached from waist to ankle. What we term stockings did not become fashionable until the beginning of the fifteenth century. Garters were worn long before stockings as a precaution against these "hosen" slipping below the knee if by some accident the waist belt should be broken.

In the memoirs of Sir Nathaniel Wraxall there is an account of his visit late in the last century to the court of Lisbon and a description of the Queen of Portugal, Mariana Victoria, from which we learn that "No woman in Europe rode better or with more skill. Her figure on these occasions almost defied the powers of description. She sat astride, as was the universal custom in Portugal, and wore English leather breeches, frequently black, over which she threw a petticoat. A jacket of cloth or stuff and a cocked hat, sometimes laced, at other times without ornament, completed the masculine singularity of her appearance."

In all fashions, however, there are breaks or lulls of unexpected occurrence and indefinite duration. At the time of the Restoration riding habits of a very masculine mode were brought from Paris, and from this period on to the end of the reign of Queen Anne satirical essayists and moralists had much to say concerning the masculine gear of ladies when accoutred for riding. Pepys and Evelyn both took note in their diaries of the laced jackets and vests, the slouched hats with plumes, and the point lace cravats and ruffles like those worn by men. Still the "masculine singularity" of appearance, as Wraxall puts it, ended at the waist, and riding trousers were hardly worn by ladies during the eighteenth century. Instead full petticoats were worn beneath the habit, and a strap called a "ribbon" was buckled about the person below the hips to prevent the skirts from flying up if the wearer were thrown.

In the Ladies Magazine for 1812 there is a riding costume, purporting to be Parisian. This has a very short waisted jacket with broad lappets worn open, beneath which is a chemisette or habit skirt, with an ample Byron an collar. The hat is a low stovepipe of gray beaver, with a curled brim and two ostrich feather plumes, and is tied under the chin with a broad black ribbon.

In Ackermann's Repository there are many curious riding costumes described. One, invented by Mrs. Bell in 1817, is called the "equestrian costume." The habit is a blue, short-waisted princess gown, with a scalloped tippet, which, together with the cuffs, are richly embroidered. The fair equestrian wears a small lace ruff and ruffles at her wrists. The hat somewhat resembles a huge melton pork pie, and is plumed as though the lady were a mourning coach horse. Finally she wears thin shoes and blue silk stockings.

The "Glengarry" costume, invented in the same year, is even more ornate, comprising epaulettes, braided cuffs and vest, with a hat of the shape known as the drummer's, with an embroidered chess-board pattern, and in the front a large bunch of cock's plumes.

In 183[illegible] a most elaborate costume appears, including a bell-topped hat with a flowing gossamer veil, a dark-green habit daintily embroidered round the hem, and made long-waisted with leg-of-mutton sleeves. In this costume the riding-trousers, seemingly so long discarded, once more make their appearance, but they were of white cambric, fastened at the instep in a band and finished with a frill.

Eighteen hundred and forty-one shows us a nymph attired in a tightly-fitting, claret-colored paletot, over a black jacket and skirt, the last of which displays beneath a white petticoat of walking length. The nymph further wears a white chemisette with a goffered jabot and a turned down collar over a black military stock, and her hair, dressed in side curls, is crowned by a schoolboy's cap of black velvet with a peak and tassels.

Mrs. Stirling Clark, in her book, "The Habit and the Horse," published in 1857, enumerates among other articles of the toilet of lady equestrians "collars and cuffs, kid Wellington boots, black silk netted veils, riding stays with short busks, and lambs'-wool socks, also chamois leather riding trousers, covered from the knees to the foot with cloth of the same color as the habit, and strapped under the boots." On another page she says: "All superfluity of underclothing should be dispensed with, both for convenience in riding and for personal appearance. A large 'tournure' on horseback is preposterous, particularly as it becomes considerably augmented after cantering by the petticoats gathering up under the habit. At the same time the error of extremes into which some ladies run by the absence of all petticoats must be carefully avoided."

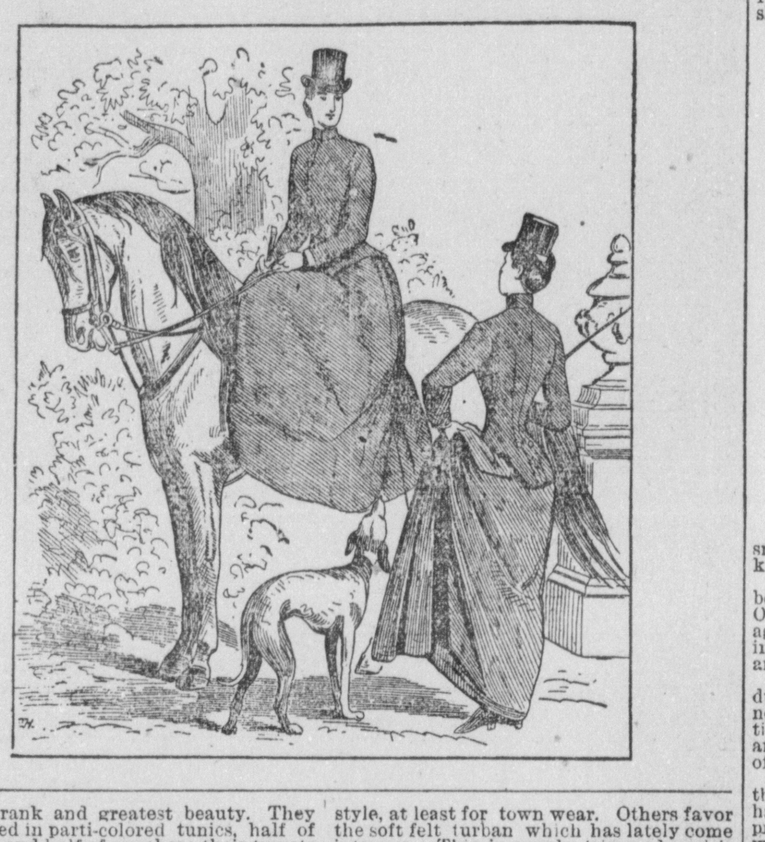
This was in 1857, less than a generation ago and so rapidly has the style of riding habit changed in this time that on looking into the future we feel moved to echo Sala's prediction—"Possibly 50 years hence connoisseurs of the fashions may laugh at the riding habits and et cetera of today as obsolete and uncouth. Our daughters, perchance, will ride in divided skirts, in combination garments or in kilts; our granddaughters may, perhaps, revert to the arrangement in leopard skin with a flowing mantle and a javelin instead of a whip."

Here in America our grandmothers rode because they had to do so, but with the advent of luxuriously comfortable carriages and an age of greater wealth and self-indulgence, equestrianism became almost a lost art among us, except in the South. Various causes have been bringing about a change in this, however, and one of the most commendable phases of the Anglomania of our times is the love for riding, whether for pleasure or exercise, which our women are developing again, equally with our men. It is "the fashion now" to ride, and it is to be hoped that it is a fashion which has come not for "now" only, but for permanent adoption, and following till we become a nation of horsemen and horsewomen, even as the English, whom we are striving to imitate.

Certainly a handsome and graceful woman never looks handsomer or more graceful than when she is well mounted upon a spirited horse, and as this side of the question is that which is supposed to be particularly interesting to ladies, we devote our space this week to a discussion of the proper habiliments for fair "equestriennes" in this year of grace 1888.

The most important item, of course, is the habit itself. The rule for this is that of positive and severe simplicity, combined with great elegance of cut and finish. These are the despair of the ordinary dressmaker, and truth compels us to state that real perfection in this line comes only from the hands of a tailor—nay, that it takes an English tailor to produce it. In certain aspects this is a humiliating confession for a free-born and very independent Yankee, but in another view of the case it is a simple acceptance of a scientific fact, based on the generally received laws of heredity.

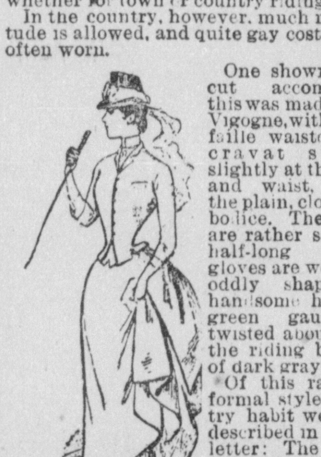
The best riding habit today, then, is English and made by an English tailor. It is of coating, Melton cloth, double serge, or jersey cloth, in black, or very dark blue, green or brown. The trousers are made of the same material, if it is not too heavy, when light weight jersey cloth is used. These trousers fit very closely, are lined partially with soft chamois skin, and fasten under the foot with leather straps. The skirt is cut to fit the figure perfectly when one is mounted, and it is therefore an odd-looking arrangement when one is off the horse, with queer rounded and padded bags for the knees, and unaccountable seams extending from the waist in various directions. The length is just sufficient for the outer edge to cover the boot as it rests in the stirrup. The basque fits the figure without a wrinkle, and is extremely simple in cut, finish and ornamentation. Indeed no trimming is admissible except fine tailor's braid and buttons. Opinion is divided in respect to the proper style of hat, the majority clinging to the stiff stovepipe hat as the only correct style, at least for town wear. Others favor the soft felt turban which has lately come into use. This is simply trimmed and is more becoming to most faces than the hard outlines of the silk hat so long worn.



With the above costume plain linen collar and cuffs are worn and plain or gauntlet gloves, while a slender "crop" or riding whip is carried in the hand.

When gotten up in the above style one may be sure of being absolutely faultless, whether for town or country riding.

In the country, however, much more latitude is allowed, and quite gay costumes are often worn.



One shown in the cut accompanying this was made of gray Vigogne, with a white faille waistcoat and cravat showing slightly at the throat and waist, beneath the plain, close-fitting bodice. The sleeves are rather short and half-long Swedish gloves are worn. The oddly shaped but handsome hat has a green gauze veil twisted about it, and the riding boots are of dark gray kid.

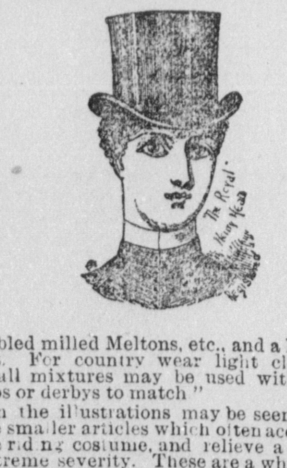
Of this rather informal style of country habit were those described in a recent letter: The wife of the master of the hounds looked charming in a perfectly-fitting habit, the skirt of black cloth and bodice of scarlet open at the throat, showing a white satin tie and high collar. A tall girl wore brown twilled cloth habit, the bodice tight to the neck, with gauntlets of tea color. One of her friends always wears the soft "Alpine" felt hat. I tried it on one day, and found it very light and much easier to keep on in the rough weather than the ordinary riding hat. I always wear what the boys call the "Bowler." By the way, you often complain of the difficulty of keeping on your eye-glasses and say you cannot see without them; why not adopt the fashion of a lady here who has a single glass fixed beneath the brim of her hat, in front of her eye? It looks rather funny at first, but I have no doubt it is better for short-sighted people than the ordinary pince nez or single glass, and even more convenient than having a glass in the handle of the whip, as some folk use. Before I left town I saw in Rotten Row what I thought a very sensible innovation: the girls, when riding in the heat of the sun, were wearing white straw sailor hats and little loose coats. Habit skirts are still worn short, so as to show the foot in a smart riding boot.

Redfern, when appealed to for the utterly utter correct thing in the line of riding dress, says: "The bodice is generally made single-breasted, buttoning down the front with regulation horn buttons, a high standing collar, one seam down centre of back, all other body seams boned, lined throughout with black or white satin of best quality. Only specially trained workmen can do this well, and one of our specialties is a small corset inserted in the bodice so as to give extra firmness. Sometimes the bodice is made with a 'fall and step' collar, so as to show white tie, or with a vest of some color introduced.

"The skirt is made so as to come within about two and a half inches from the ground when standing: on the horse it falls quite flat and devoid of wrinkles; it has two loops on the inside, one for the toe of the right foot and one for the heel of the left.

"Breeches are worn with buttons on the inside of right leg and outside of left leg, with patent leather top boots; or trousers, with patent leather boots.

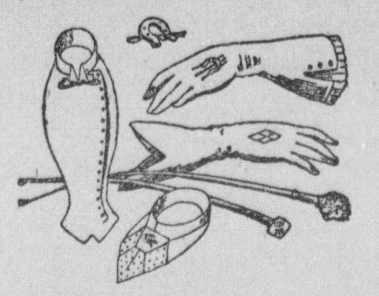
"For park wear dark plain colors are worn, especially dark blue, dark green and black, the material being cloth, double and



trebled milled Meltons, etc., and a high silk hat. For country wear light clothes or small mixtures may be used with jockey caps or derbys to match."

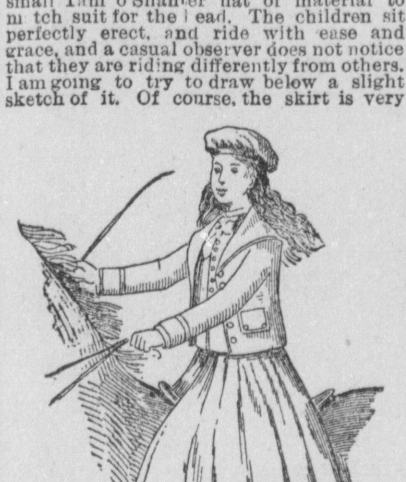
In the illustrations may be seen some of the smaller articles which often accompany the riding costume, and relieve a little its extreme severity. These are a white pique waistcoat to wear with a bodice, which opens in front, a flat cravat of figured and plain ecru linen with an old silver pin; plain gloves of Tyrolean kid, and more elaborate ones of white Swedish kid embroidered with a horseshoe design in white silk; a black enamelled horseshoe brooch set with rubies, a whip with knob ornamented with gold monogram and coronet, and another with a horse's head in carved wood, mounted in silver.

The riding in divided skirts referred to above may be nearer than we think. A correspondent of Annie Jenness Miller's magazine, "Dress" writes as follows in a recent number of that periodical: "Dress, healthful dress, has for a long time been a subject near my heart, and I have had the usual struggle with dressmakers and heated discussions with friends on the subject. I have for some time dressed much as you advocate, and heartily indorse your plan. One of the most needed reforms, and, I believe, the most difficult to introduce, because public opinion is so very strong on the subject, is, in my estimation, our manner of horseback riding. I have been passionately fond of riding, and have ridden since I was a young girl, and know all that a woman has to contend with. May I communicate a few reasons why a woman should not ride as she does? The position is cramped and strains the back and internal organs; the circulation is stopped in the right leg; the difficulty of getting a skirt to stay comfortably in place is very great, they are now so closely fitted and strapped down; the danger in case of accident is also great. A very one-sided development is the conse-



sequence, besides the many discomforts to the horse; it is more difficult for them to travel squarely, with as even a gait; saddle galls are almost sure to form; saddles have to be so tight in order not to slip, etc. I think it is especially hurtful to a growing girl to assume the cramped-up position on one side of the horse. Why should we try to pretend we have but one leg? We take great pains to fit the form, from neck to hip, skin-tight, and the form shows plainly from back to knee from the right side, and very much more immodestly than if we rode with our feet down where they should be.

"I have made for my two little girls of 12 and 10 very pretty suits. They first don the equestrian tights, then riding boots, a kilted bisected skirt, buttoned on to a white (boy's) shirt-waist comes next, and over that a pretty tailor-made jacket, with a small Tam o'Shanter hat of material to match suit for the head. The children sit perfectly erect, and ride with ease and grace, and a casual observer does not notice that they are riding differently from others. I am going to try to draw below a slight sketch of it. Of course, the skirt is very



smooth and plain between the legs, and the kilts all on the outside.

"When the children stand they seem to be dressed as usual in a simple kilted skirt. One is obliged to learn to ride all over again, but it is easier than to learn to ride in our way, so our riding-master tells me, and much safer.

"I write, hoping you can gradually introduce the subject—a very distasteful one to nearly everybody—but I feel sure that the time will come when women will wonder and laugh at their present fashionable way of riding. What do you think of it?"

The editor replies, as we should expect, that she thinks very well of it indeed, and has no doubt that, once the bigotry and prejudice of custom is overcome, the fashion will be sure to obtain.

The criticisms upon the present habit of riding for ladies, given above, are identical in the main with those made by Mr. Walters, the head riding master at Messrs. Draper & Hall's riding school, in a talk which the writer had with him recently on this subject. This gentleman further communicated the interesting fact that he had at present in his classes a number of ladies who were learning to ride in the square-seated fashion, using the ordinary man's saddle, and leaving the skirts of their habits in their dressing rooms. Whether we shall see these ladies on the Brighton road very soon or even in the suburban byways in this abbreviated costume is a question; but if any club of a score of ladies fond of riding should be brave enough to organize, invent some costume on the principle of the divided kilt sketched above, and wear it "en masse" at first and then perhaps singly, as public opinion becomes educated up to receiving it, we feel sure that subsequent generations of happy horsewomen would rise up to call them blessed, and tenderly cherish their memories. Who will join?

JEAN KINCAID.

New Boston Music.

Josef Hoffmann has decided not to play any more in public, but his withdrawal does not lessen the wonder at his remarkable accomplishment, or prevent the preservation, from general study and practice, of some of his popular compositions. Oliver Ditson & Co. are his publishers, and have issued some of his best pieces. The latest are "Valse in A flat," 60 cents, and "Barcarolla;" 60 cents. Oliver Ditson has two other choice compositions for the piano. One is a brilliant "Wedding March," by A. Jensen; 40 cents. The other is "Le Secret" (intermezzo pizzicato), by L. Gautier. They are of medium difficulty, and very effective; 50 cents.

Oliver Ditson & Co. have a list of vocal music which every good singer who studies ought to be practising. Among their best French songs are: "A Summer Night," A. G. Thomas, in D flat, for soprano or tenor, 50 cents, and the same in B flat, for alto or baritone, 50 cents. Their German songs represent the very highest class of vocal music, some new ones are: "Shepherdess," Josephson, in G major, 30 cents, and "Serenade," Josephson, in A major, [illegible] cents. The valuable and popular songs of E. Meyer Helmund are represented by "The Love Letter," which is exceptionally good, and published at 35 cents. Three new sparkling gems, which every one will prize, are 'Biondina,' Lohr, for soprano in B flat, 40 cents; "The Kissing Gate," Cowen, 40 cents, and "The Lay of the Merry Jack Tar," Beresford, 40 cents. "I Worship Her, and Her Alone," from the popular comic opera, "The Marquis," Lacome, is published just as sung at the Casino, New York; 30 cents. "When I Left My Dear Old Mother," words by G. Cooper, music by C. F. Shattuck, has tender sentiment, and will be enjoyed by all who hear it; 30 cents. A laughable and taking comic song, by J. P. Skelly, is "Get a Wife, Young Man," and is one of the best; 30 cents. Two new arrangements for the banjeaurine and piano are "Puritan," 35 cents, and "Carrie Polka," 35 cents, and both by Myra M. Cobb. It is difficult to procure music of this kind, and they should sell to all players.

White, Smith & Co. issue for the piano, "Graceful Dance" (Dorothy), Cellier, [illegible]5 cents, and "Second Military Polka" ("The Fifers of the Guard"), Archer, 50 cents. Each is superior in execution and effects, and has claims upon every good player. An as sweet and moving set of waltzes as has appeared lately is entitled "Forest Flowers," L. Neebe; [illegible] cents. They are easy, but will secure applause wherever heard. C. A. White's "Washington Society Quadrille," which is the rage at fashionable assemblies, is arranged as piano solo, 50 cents; violin and piano, 60 cents; violin, cornet and piano, 65 cents; and orchestra, 75 cents. "Queenie," M. Watson and J. S. McMurray, is a charming waltz song and refrain. Nothing could be more enticing; 40 cents. In church music they have ready "Give Way to Pleasure," Van Bree, air with chorus, 13 pages, 10 cents. "Spring," words by Mary Cowden Clarke, music by W. Macfarren, 8 cents, and "The Earth is the Lord's," anthem for soprano or tenor solo and chorus, by C. Pflueger, 15 cents.

How She Cut Him Out.

[Middleboro News.]

A pleasant story is told respecting the courtship of Thomas Hatch of Barnstable, who lived about 1640. It is said that he was the son of a farmer, and served his father before learning the trade of a tailor. His wife was also a farmer's daughter, and in time of harvest assisted him in the fields, and was very expert in the use of the sickle. Two young men asked her hand in marriage, and it was agreed that the one who should reap the larger piece in a given time should win the prize. The land was marked off and an equal proportion assigned to Miss Grace. She was the best reaper, and having decided that she would marry Thomas Hatch, she slily cut over on the part set off to him, and in consequence Thomas came out ahead, claimed and received her hand in marriage.

We Know What He Will Do.

[Norristown Herald.]

An old engineer says: "If you get a cinder in your eye, don't rub it, but rub the other eye." This may be good advice to follow, but what is a fellow to rub when he gets a cinder in each eye at the same time?

She Always Hits Her Thumb.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Let a woman busy herself with hammer and nails, and it is usually difficult to determine what she is driving at.

TO ORGANIZE YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

Circular Issued by the Clubs of New York, Brooklyn, Milwaukee and Massachusetts.

The following plan for organization of Democratic clubs is not only important, but highly interesting:

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the city of New York, the Young Men's Democratic Club of the city of Brooklyn, the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and the Juneau Club of Milwaukee respectfully call your attention to the following plan by which it is hoped to associate together for the best interests of their party and country the young, active and progressive Democrats of the United States.

We aim to secure not alone continued party success and continued honest and economical Democratic administration of the government, but also to secure the actual and early realization of the legislative policy to which the party has been pledged. We believe that only by taking distinct issue and fighting a bold and aggressive campaign upon the great questions of legislative policy can success in 1888 be secured. We seek to associate ourselves with all who are of the same opinions among the young Democracy of the nation, not only for co-operation after the national convention shall have been held, but also for influence upon the convention itself, that the platform shall be definite and unmistakable and the candidates pledged to its immediate enforcement. For the same reasons also we have in view, no less than the presidential campaign, the congressional elections and the choice of State legislators, so far as they may affect the constitution of the next United States Senate. We aim at the election in 1888 of a president, a majority of representatives in Congress and enough State legislatures to secure a majority of senators, who are pledged to carry into effect the principles of the party, so far as they are still unrealized, at the first session of the next Federal Congress.

The general and familiar principles of Democracy are of course the basis of every Democratic club. Specific measures, to which we desire to see the Democracy absolutely pledged in this year's presidential and congressional campaigns, are as follows:

1. That the general government shall not use its power of taxation for the benefit of individual or class interests.

2. That all raw materials shall be freed from import duties and a general reduction of the tariff effected.

3. That the civil service laws which have been enacted shall be maintained, and the course of the Democratic administration of President Cleveland in his interpretation and enforcement of those laws upheld.

4. That while protecting corporations in the legitimate exercise of the limited powers granted them as creatures of the State, their combination and consolidation, tending to destroy competition, endanger the rights of individuals, and create the monopolies which are the chief factors in the corruption of our legislatures and municipal bodies, shall be prohibited by stringent laws.

5. That the public lands shall be reserved to actual settlers, citizens of the United States, for settlement under the homestead laws.

The plan proposed for the national association of all those who support these principles among the young Democracy is as follows: That affiliating clubs, in complete accord upon this platform, be formed throughout the United States; that as soon as 20 clubs have agreed to co-operate, a general convention shall be held and a permanent Central Young Men's Democratic League organized and established; that this convention shall promulgate a platform of principles and adopt laws appertaining to the future management of the league and to the formation of new clubs to be admitted into it; that no rules adopted by the first convention shall go into effect unless ratified by at least two-thirds of the represented clubs; that the basis of representation in the first convention shall be one representative to each club and an additional representative to each club for every 50 contributing members in good standing; and that, under the general direction of the league, the various clubs shall hold regular and public meetings as special means of spreading the cardinal principles of the league and agitating the doctrines contended for among the people.

It is believed that such a league would have great weight, as well within the party as in securing the party's success and the nation's prosperity, and that thousands of young men will come forward in every part of the country to unite in an active effort to secure these results.

It is needless to say that this plan is not undertaken in the interest of any candidate for public office, but is purely in favor of measures, not men.

The undersigned committees of the respective clubs are instructed to carry out the above plan, and to use their best endeavors towards the formation of affiliating clubs in all parts of the Union, as well as in securing the co-operation of clubs already organized.

You are respectfully and cordially invited to join with us in the formation of a club in your vicinity upon the plan above set forth; or if a club now exists in your vicinity, ready to co-operate, will you please inform us; and also advise us of any persons whom you may know in other parts of the country, of the requisite character and qualifications, and likely to take an active part in the movement. Communications may be addressed to R. G. Monroe, acting secretary of joint committee, 21 Park row, New York city.

New York, March 5, 1888.

Samuel Greenbaum,
John H. V. Arnold,
William E. Curtis,
Robert Grier Monroe,
Lawrence E. Sexton,
A. W. Speir,
H. B. B. Stapler,
Hamilton B. Tompkins,
Edward B. Whitney,
Special Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York.

R. Mapelsden, Jr.,
J. O. Cleaveland,
John F. Foley,
Frederick R. Lee,
L. M. Sheldon, Jr.,
John Landers,
E. M. Crotty,
Special committee Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn.

John C. Crosby, Pres.
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Sec.
Alex. P. Browne,
William E. Russell,
Harold Williams,
Richard Sullivan,
Samuel Roads, Jr.,
Special Committee Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts.

James G. Jenkins, President Juneau Club of Milwaukee.

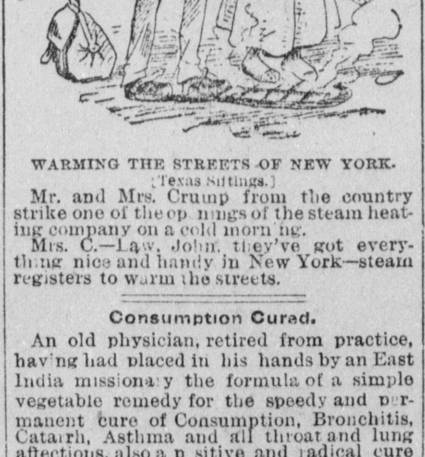
PULLMAN'S PALACES.

The True Story of the Origin of a Great Public Convenience.

Various accounts of George M. Pullman's invention of the palatial sleeping cars that bear his name are afloat. They do not agree in general or in particulars. In order to get an exact and authentic statement, Assistant Superintendent J. W. Stockton of the Pullman company was asked for the facts. Mr. Stockton reflected a moment, and then said that Mr. Pullman told him the whole story some two years ago. His narrative was very interesting, not only in itself, but as an illustration of the possibilities of useful inventions when attention is once fastened upon them.

Mr. Pullman's statement, as Mr. Stockton recalls it, was substantially as follows: After the idea had been conceived and the patents obtained, Mr. Pullman went to Chicago and had his first car built there, putting all his money into the venture. The cost of the work was about $18,000. In all its essential features the car was the model on which the Pullmans of the present day are constructed. The building was, of course, watched with the utmost care and impatience, but, curiously enough, it was found after the car was done that it was so wide that it would not clear the platforms of the stations on the line of the road where it was to run. As Mr. Pullman had put all his funds into the coach, and no one else was ready to contribute for constructing a new one on a smaller scale, he naturally lost heart in some measure. The car was stored at Chicago, and the enterprise was given up for the time being. No use was made of the vehicle until the assassination of President Lincoln finally gave the inventor the desired chance to enter on the road to fame and fortune. Mr. Lincoln's body was to be taken from Chicago to Springfield for burial, and the question of its transportation was brought up. Some one suggested that this unused palace drawing-room sleeping car be employed, and Mr. Pullman hurried to get it ready. The Chicago & Alton railroad, under the strain of the great excitement of the time, sent out gangs of men forthwith along the line to narrow up the station platforms and remove other obstructions so that the car might pass. This being done, the car was used as was proposed, and, as all the great newspapers of the world were intent on publishing every item of interest about the burial, Mr. Pullman's invention of course became the subject of universal comment. From that moment its success was assured.

The Pullman Company as it now exists was founded in 1867 with a capital of $1,000,000. Its stock today represents nearly $16,000,000, besides $2,000,000 debenture bonds. The Pullman cars are operated on nearly 80,000 miles of railway in the United States, Canada, Mexico and England, and in spite of some grumbling about charges, are universally recognized as the finest railroad equipment in any part of the world.



WARMING THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

[Texas Siftings.]

Mr. and Mrs. Crump from the country strike one of the openings of the steam heating company on a cold morning.

Mrs. C.—Law, John, they've got everything nice and handy in New York—steam registers to warm the streets.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A MOB WITHOUT MASKS.

Lynching of a Confessed Murderer in Texas Without Attempt at Secrecy.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 1.—A special to the News from Tenaha says: Tom Forsythe, the murderer of Treasurer Hill, was taken from the Pamola county jail last night at 9 o'clock by a mob of 200 men. He was marched up Front street to a large tree in front of the court house, where he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he had already made a confession that he murdered Treasurer Hill, and that he had no further confession to make to the mob. He asked for his father and brother, and was told that neither were present. He then asked for a glass of water and said he was ready. A rope was then tied around his neck, and at his own request a ladder was brought which he walked up and jumped into eternity. His body was taken down and put in a room on the exact spot where Treasurer Hill was murdered. The mob were not masked. They dispersed quietly and in an orderly manner, but made no secret of their deed.

CALIFORNIA HOMES FREE In the Great FRUIT BELT —WHERE THE— ORANGE, OLIVE, NECTARINE, FIG GRAPE, PEAR, PEACH, PRUNE, LIME, PLUM, and all other LUSCIOUS CALIFORNIA FRUITS GROW IN GREATEST PERFECTION.

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ONE-HALF ALL TRACTS GIVEN AWAY ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1.—Each applicant can secure Free Property to the amount of **24** Subdivisions, or one-half the land in alternate Tracts, *but no more.*

2.—For each Free Subdivision a **Free Gift Order** will be issued. Each of such Free Gift Orders will call for one subdivision, as shown by diagram, and such Free Orders will be sent to all applicants on payment of **10** cents for each order applied for, to cover expense of issue, advertising, etc.

3.—No applicant is obliged to take *all* the free property in a tract; and to accommodate those who desire less, any number of the 24 Free Subdivisions may be applied for, provided not less than **5** nor more than **24** are taken.

4.—The reserved portions will not be offered for sale before September 1, 1888, and then at the price of $100 per acre. Those who apply for the Free Property will be given preference in future sales.

5.—Do not apply for less than **5** nor more than **24** Free Gift Orders, remitting at the rate of **10** cents for each order applied for; and don't send postage stamps when it can be avoided. Each Free Order will call for *one* Free Subdivision.

6.—Applicants may make their own choice of location, either in Fresno County (Southern California) or Tehama County (in the northern citrus belt). With the Gift Orders will be mailed full descriptions of both sections, maps, exact locations, etc. The lands herein offered are near thriving cities.

7.—All applications for Free Gift Land Orders should be made to either our General Eastern Office, at Cincinnati, or to our San Francisco Office, whichever is most convenient. Address

The California & Southern Land Trust,
634 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO. | Lincoln-Inn-Court, CINCINNATI, O.

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OUR MANUAL OF EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN is this season the grandest ever issued, containing **three colored plates** and superb illustrations of everything that is **new, useful and rare in Seeds** and **Plants,** together with plain directions of "How to grow them," by PETER HENDERSON. This Manual, which is a book of 140 pages, we mail to any address on receipt of **25** cents (in stamps). To all so remitting 25 cents for the Manual we will, at the same time, send **free by mail, in addition,** their choice of any **one** of the following novelties, the **price** of either of which is 25 cents: One packet of the new **Green and Gold Watermelon,** or one packet of new **Succession Cabbage,** or one packet of new **Zebra Zinnia,** or one packet of **Butterfly Pansy,** or one packet of new **Mammoth Verbena** (see illustration), or one plant of the beautiful **Moonflower,** *on the distinct understanding,* however, that those ordering will state in what paper they saw this advertisement.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK. [f29m]

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Over 600 Pages. Handsome Cloth Binding.

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A NEW MAP.

Among the latest exhibitions of what it is possible to accomplish by the engraver's art is a large pocket map just issued by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, showing the Northwestern country between Chicago and the Pacific ocean in detail. A copy will be mailed free to any address upon application to C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. wy1t

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